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The Bombay Chronicle

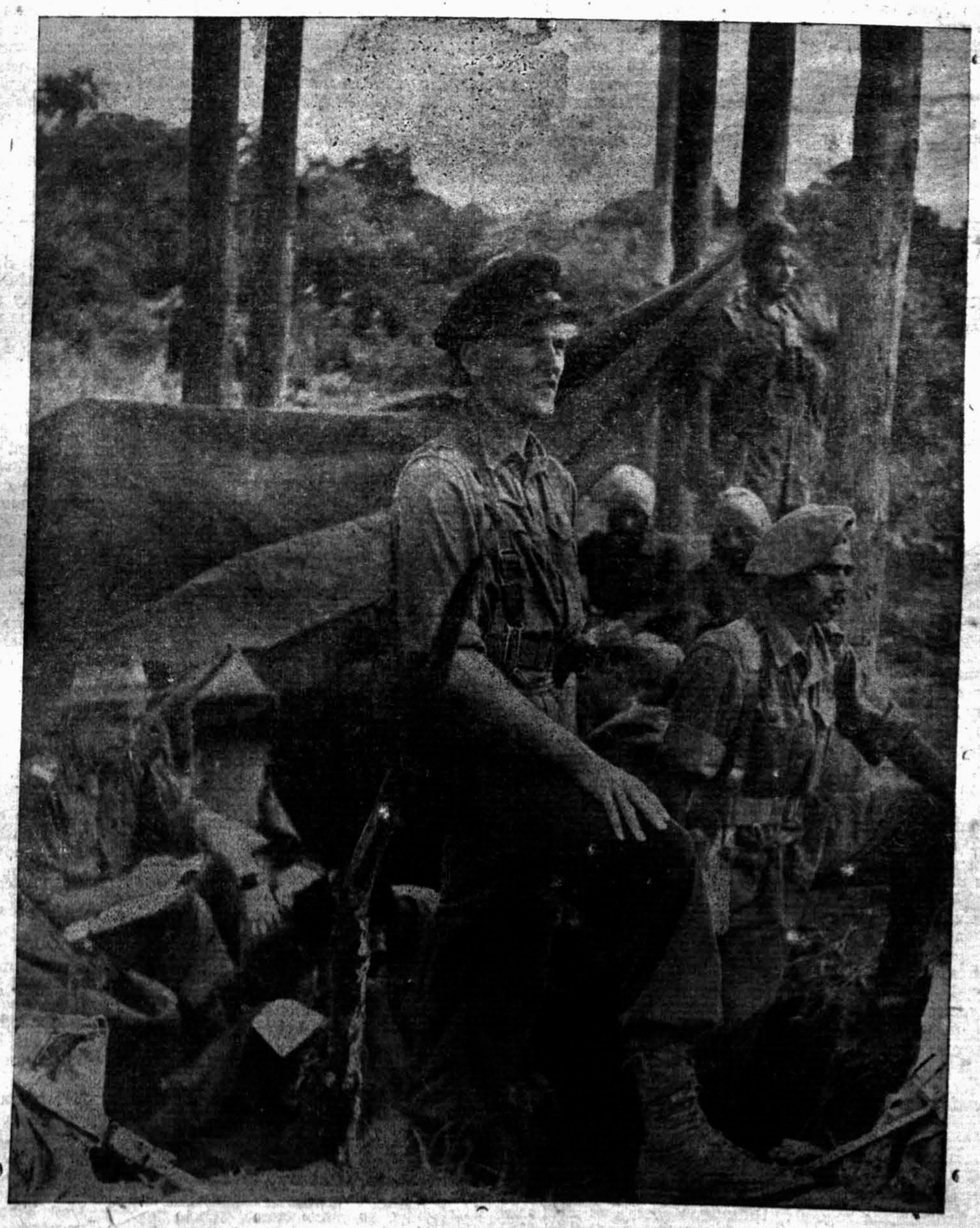
Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. IV No. 37 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1945 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Mountain Battery In Burma



FORM AND ORNAMENT IN CHINESE ART

(See Page 3)

AUNT MARY & PAKISTAN

By THOMAS BRA

"Hindu Pani", "Muslim Pani"—the water-vendors at the railway station were shouting. So Aunt Mary mixed up both the samples, and holding her umbrella in her right hand and the tumbler of the "Hindu-Muslim Pani" in her left, challenged her fellow-passengers: "Now, my friends, you are all going to have a sip of this mixed water or else....."

"Thomas," said my aunt Mary barging into my room like an indignant tornado, "Thomas, pack the bags!"

"I stared at her. "Pack the bags?" I asked.

"Yes, pack the bags. We're going to Kashmir tomorrow.

She sat down in my best chair and smiled triumphantly.

Now I must apologise for my aunt Mary. Ever since uncle George ran away to Australia, she has been like that. She may suddenly decide upon buying a pair of goats-and you've got to go and get them. That's all there is to it! Or at about half past one on any warm afternoon, when you have just finished a passable lunch and are thinking of digesting it with a three-hour nap, Aunt Mary will suddenly suggest a matinee show. One must start at once; or else she fretted and fumed and raised hell in the house. So I was more amused than astonished when this Kashmir idea exploded.

"But look here, Aunt Mary," I said coaxingly, "you hate travelling in these primitive trains, don't you?-and Srinagar is about three thousand miles away from here..."

"One thousand four hundred and seventysix via Delhi and Lahore. Here, I have mapped it all out!" and she flung a bulky railway guide at me.

If anything, my aunt Mary is thorough. Uncle George has always said that. You can't say that she has no zest for things. I suppose that's because of her age (she's 52) and possibly because of her weight (she's 194). And I like her-I am her favourite nephew, and I believe she hopes to transfer to me her five figure bank balance very soon.

"All right Aunt Mary," I said, "we'll start tomorrow. Shall I book the seats?"

"We're travelling third."

"What?"

"Third class."

"But, Aunt Mary, you know what these third class compartments are. They're worse than—"

"Thomas, you're a mug. You have a head of solid marble. Don't you know why we are going to travel third?"

"We? You may travel third-but I don't consider the time is ripe for pulping my body!"

"Thomas," my auntie said, rising and dramatically putting an arm on my shoulder, "I am disappointed in you. I blush in shame to look at you! Here is a wasted young man who cares only for his own mean bodily comforts and nothing else! Oh, haven't you got even an iota of patriotism? Is your soul so dead?"

I laughed. "What has that to do with travelling third?"

Aunt Mary made a gesture of despair. Her plump arms lifted heavenward and she rolled her eyes.

"God! Why didn't I spank you harder when you wore no pants! Look here, you chump, why do you think I am going all the way up to Kashmir? Is it for the mere fun of it?"

"Tell me, auntie, I am listening," I said.

"Do you think that I, Mary Evangeline Bra, would seat myself in these despicable wooden boxes to be carted along like decaying mutton just for the wholesome pleasure of it? Do you think that I—"

"Now, now, Aunt Mary, remember what the Doctor said about dramatics. Your age and weight can't take these stagey speeches."

"Young man, I'll have none of your impudence."

But she is a very practical, and by golly a very intelligent woman. She cooled down instantly.

"Thomas, my boy, I've got a plan. A juicy and wonderful plan. You have heard about the North Western Railway encouraging our communal differences in regard to water? How can we sit by and watch these people make capital out of Muslim pani and Hindu pani?"

"Why, Aunt Mary, your inflexions are perfect!" I said delightedly. "You *can* be a success on the stage, after all!"

Unconcerned, she continue "It is up to the authorities to bridge these silly chasms; it is up to them at least to try to bring amity and goodwill. Instead, they won't have anything to do with the discontinuation of a stupid custom. Well, if they won't do it, I will. And by St. George, when I go on the warpath, let these insane communalists look out!"

"Hear, hear!" I clapped my hands.

"Now, my dear nitwit nephew, this is the plan. We go to Kashmir and on the way, when we come to the N.W.R. we will buy up all the available Muslim pani...."

I marvelled at my aunt Mary's cleverness.

"Well, Thomas-there you are! But we must dress like orthodox Hindus first. Now, let me see-yes, a turban will sit on your head beautifully, and with a vertical line in the centre of your forehead, you'll look a full-blown Hindu from Madras."

I stood up and thrust out my chest.

"Aunt Mary," I said with a proud tilt of my chin, "I love you very much and hope to bring happiness to you in whatever ways I can. I am not unwilling to climb the Himalayas or cross the Arabian Sea for your sake; I may even take you to the Marine Drive for a Sunday stroll. But as to my wearing a beastly turban on my head, there my loyalty and affection come to a stop. In other words, I won't do it-definitely No."

Aunt Mary, as I said, was too intelligent a woman to insist. She quietly gave in. Oh, all right, but you can wear that vertical baron your forehead, can't you? You will look insipid well enough without the turban."

* * *

My aunt Mary's views on Pakistan are too complicated to be printable. The phraseology in which she denounced the SPLIT INDIA idea, could adorn the best literatures of the world. She seemed to be suffering from a minor species of irritation called nationalism. I don't for a moment say that it was bad for health-why, the way she said she would fight for freedom and for communal settlement would have frightened the beasts of the jungle. With that piercing shrewdness for which she is famous, she saw the dangers of the Pakistan idea to the well-being of the Indian nation; and she picked on the N. W. Railway as the target of her first campaign. Aunt Mary was now bursting with righteous indignation, and I decided to let her have her own fun.

So we pushed ourselves-I did more of the pushing for aunt Mary-into a stinking, airless, flesh-filled third class compartment of a decrepit train. Aunt Mary's stout umbrella and authoritative look made some room for us in a corner and we triumphantly managed to sit.

She wiped the beads of perspiration off her head and cheeks and neck-we were closeted in now, and the cubby-holes which were supposed to be windows refused to let in any uncontaminated air, or even to let out the stifling hot air inside. It was as though the air inside the compartment were all the air available in the world, and once let out we would all have to suffocate.

I looked at my aunt and felt a strange gush of admiration for her. Here was this stout intrepid woman of 52, with several thousands of rupees in the bank, and not a care in the world, sweating and toiling for a principle-for an ideal. She who was accustomed to all the luxuries and refinement that money buys was now ungrudgingly and like a martyr suffering all this discomfort to win her point as a crusader for Hindu-Muslim unity. And as I looked at her I felt how late she had been born in the world which has forgotten golden hearts and selflessness.

"Thomas," she said suddenly, "will you get out and have a look at the engine? It looked too dilapidated to pull us all out of here!"

"Aunt Mary, if I get out of this little hell, you can consider your nephew lost."

"That's nothing. See if we have any chance of moving out of this beastly place. Once the train begins to move, this stifling air also may move. Go on, do something!"

"These railway people must know their job, auntie."

"I don't think so-but I fervently hope they do!"

Aunt Mary soon made friends with all the travellers. She chatted pleasantly with the men and women alike about wartime hardships, crops, the prices of fruits, and hygiene. She offered biscuits and oranges to the pretty children, and by the time we got to Delhi, she was dominating the scene with her mirth and friendliness.

"Thomas, my boy," she whispered in an emotional aside, "look at these pretty children! Can you say whether they are Pakistanites or Hindus or any other? Look at these humble men and women-do you think they are arrogant and unpatriotic and crude? They are as much of Indians as we all are! As much of India! And yet—!"

* * *

After several days' journey we got to R—, a station in the N.W.R. It was about nine in the morning. I saw by the look in Aunt Mary's eyes that she was working herself up into a fighting excitement. Her eyes shone though sleeplessness and weariness had left marks round them; her lips were pursed up in a thin line like a crusader's lips. As the train puff-puffed and creaked to a stop, Aunt Mary gave me a meaning prod in my ribs, as much as to say, "Well, chump, here the fun begins!' She put her head out of the window and gave a loud wailing shout; "Hey! Bring me some Hindu pani! Hindu pani!!"

A middle-aged Sikh with a luxuriant and rather handsome beard sat back in his seat smiling gently.

"I say," said my aunt Mary addressing the Sikh gentleman, "we're going to have some Hindu pani. Would you care to join us? Or would you rather I shout for some Sikh pani?"

The Sikh gentleman smiled benevolently. He said in a crisp, polite tone, "Madam, I do not believe that religious faith affects the water that we drink any more than the rice or chappatti we eat. I am not very thirsty, but I won't mind having some Indian tea."

"*Indian* tea?" shrieked my aunt Mary, apparently shocked. "Why, man, haven't you got any patriotism? Don't insult my ears by saying that you will drink Hindu tea or Muslim tea!"

The Sikh continued to smile. There was now a humorous gleam in his eye.

I whispered discreetly: "Auntie, you don't have to shout and make a scene, you know!"

"Why?" she cried indignantly "I'm not breaking any Defence of India Rules, am I?"

Soon a Hindu pani walla came to our compartment. "Hindu pani?" he said.

"Ah," said my aunt, and she leaned out of the window and took the big jar from his hands. "Bless your holy head!"

"Is this really Hindu pani?" she asked him.

"Yes, yes, of course!"

She sniffed at it and made a face. "'Um," she grunted. "I am not so sure. Here, Thomas—er, I mean, Govindram, take a sniff at it and tell me."

I leaned over and passed my nostrils devoutly over the earthen pot.

"It smells like Hindu pani all right," I remarked.

Thereupon my aunt Mary addressed her co-travellers. "Who will have some delicious Hindu pani? The Hindu cha is on its way, but let's start with some real good Hindu pani. Now, who will have it? Speak up! Speak up!"

No one answered.

"Why, didn't you hear me-anyone? Who will have water?"

I knew many in the compartment wanted water, but not *Hindu* water.

"Aunt Mary-I mean, aunt Kausalya, let's have a go at it."

She poured out three big tumblerfuls. The Sikh gentleman and we drank liberal draughts.

"Ah!" my aunt exclaimed. "This Hindu pani is really refreshing!

"And sweet," I put in.

"And cool," said the Sikh.

A child who was looking open-eyed at aunt Mary obviously wanted a cup of water. But its mother wouldn't let it have any, though she had accepted oranges before gladly enough. Aunt Mary offered a cup to the child and said, "Pani!'

But the mother of the child said, "No, no!"

Then my aunt Mary broke loose. She got up and dragged the child to her side,and addressed the mother:

"Why, you worm! You who have brought this pretty child into the world-you are not fit to be a mother! You deny this child water? You let it have biscuits and oranges from me. What difference is it if it is Hindu pani or Muslim pani-so long as it is clean and good water? And you and you and you—" she pointed to each, "I will see if you get away with it. By God, I will expose your stupidity." Thereupon, she began to give the child some water which it drank gladly and greedily.

"Don't move, any of you-or I'll hit you with my umbrella!" said my aunt menacingly.

There was not much chance of their moving; for once they moved, their seats would be usurped.

"Now, Thomas, you lazybones, call for a pot of Muslim pani-*real* Muslim pani."

So I called and got a big pot. She poured out half of each pot on the platform and mixed the two panis together.

"Now, my friends," she said, holding her umbrella in her right hand and a tumbler of Hindu-Muslim pani in her left, "you are all going to have a sip of this mixed water-or else!"

One bearded man in a red cap demurred.

"This is absurd," he said, and was promptly rewarded with a rap on the head from Aunt Mary's umbrella.

Another rose as if to go. He was possibly a Hindu pani man to whom all this buffoonery was distasteful. "Sit down," shouted my aunt, "or I'll tear you to pieces!"

The man sat down quickly.

"Come on, everybody drink!"

And watched by Aunt Mary's vigilant and frightening eyes, I distributed the water. Everybody sipped of it.

"My friends," said Aunt Mary oratorically, "what beastliness is all this? Haven't you got any imagination? Water comes to us like a gift from above; it drops like gentle mercy from heaven upon the place beneath-upon the rich and the poor,

(Continued On Page 18)

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Form And Ornament In Chinese Art

(Above) Vases, bowl and plate with dragon and floral designs.

(Left) Dish, ginger and tea jars and floral vases decorated with graceful figures of ladies (long Elizas) prumis, tree peony and chrysanthemu flowers.

(Below) Dish with unicorn and vases with garden and drawing room scenes.

By E. D'Lima

Asst. Curator.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

There are a large number of people who have a craze for collecting Chinese and Japanese porcelain pieces. It is a popular hobby with them going tothe dealers or to an auction sale to see if they can capture a few pieces for their drawing rooms, verandahs, gardens, etc.

In several homes you may spot out a few genuine antique pieces, but in a large number of cases you will find that they are defective specimens or roughly decorated domestic wares "even though they may possess the magic virtue of having been in the family for over a hundred years."

China's China

The glory of discovering the true porcelain belongs entirely to the Chinese although the name has been wrongly applied to older wares of Greek and Egyptian origin. The existence of porcelain was first noticed in the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.), a period which has been justly called the Agustan age of Chinese art. The manufacture of porcelain must not be confused with the manufacture of rude pottery which is of immemorial antiquity. Hobson, an authority on porcelain, describes it as "an earthenware made translucent by the addition of some natural or artificial-fluxing material, and it was only when this fluxing material had been discovered by some happy circumstance that porcelain became a possibility."

True porcelain consists of the essential elements, while clay or Kaolin and felspathic stone or 'petuntse.' The name Kaolin is taken from the name of a mountain Kaoling, a locality near the pottery centre Ching-te-chin, where the finest porcelain clay is mined. 'Petuntse' is the finely pulverised porcelain stone which is brought to the potteries from a district in the Province of Kiangsu. The glaze on porcelain is obtained by mixing lime with the pulverised porcelain stone 'petuntse.'

There are three kinds of kilns which the Chinese used for baking porcelain. The first is the 'grand feu'; the second the "demi-grand feu" for fixing the colours, and the more delicate enamel colours were applied for fixing in the petit feu or muffle ki

The Broad Division

Chinese porcelain forms may be divided into two classes, the useful and the ornamental. The oldest forms are to be found in sacrificial vessels, incense burners, libation cups, four-legged bowls, etc., the shapes of which were borrowed from ancient bronzes. The Wu kung is a set of five sacrificial vessels comprising an incense burner in the centre, two candlesticks at the side of the burner, and two vases placed at the extreme ends of the altar of a Chinese temple. The colours of these vessels varied according to the type of the temple-those of the ancestral temple being yellow; blue being the colour of the temple of Heaven, red in the temple of the Sun, and white in the temple of Jupiter (the year star). It may be stated here that white colour was also used by the Court in mourning. The Chinese had also altars in their homes, and these were also furnished with the five vessels described above. In poorer homes, however, there would only be a single incense burner of blance de chin or a bowl flanked by a pair of lions with holders for the tongs used to stir the incense.

For profane purposes there are innumerable forms found in Chinese homes. There are the large covered jars, five feet high, which are placed on either side at the entrance to the reception room of a Chinese family of rank. The small jars were fashioned for sweetmeats or other delicacies, and served as wedding presents from the husband to the wife. The smallest covered jars or tea-caddies, as they were called, were used for storing tea, and the ginger jars for ginger. Another set known as San She is made up of three pieces-an urn for burning sandalwood or other aromatic substances, a box for holding the sandalwood pieces, and a tiny vase for storing the tongs or other implements used in this process. The Wu She is another set of five vessels made up of an open jar as the centre piece, in a group of a pair of covered jars, which were flanked by a pair of beakers.

The scholar's table was fitted with a number of small objects such as a procelain palette (mo yen), a slab for the cake of Indian ink (mo), a bed to lay it in (mo ch'uang), deeper bowls for water (hsi), rests for the brushes (piko), and hand-rests for the writer's wrist. So fond were the Chinese of porcelain that they also made porcelain pillows to rest their heads on. Porcelain plaques were made and used as pictures on the walls of the homes.

Flower Vases

The Chinese are passionately fond of flowers, and many forms of vases were designed to hold the flowers-beakers, ovaid vases, hexagonal, square, bottle-shaped, club-shaped, etc. Many of these are copied from old bronze forms. For the garden, large open vessels served for growing plants in the balcony or for rearing gold-fish. Small pots were kept on the table as decoration. For seats in the garden and also used as pedestals, barrel-shaped stools of porcelain with open-work decoration were made

Snuff bottles in various shapes and with various devices were included in some of the choicest specimens of Chinese porcelain. They reflect in miniature all the known shapes of vase and bottle, and are decorated with all the devices used by the Chinese art potter, viz. engraving, piercing, moulding in relief, single-coloured glazes, crackles, and enamel painting. These bottles were not only used for holding snuff but also for medicines, pigments, etc. Many of them date far beyond the days of snuff and tobacco, which were only introduced into China in the reign of Wan-li (1573-1619 A.D.).

Tea Service

Tea was used in China during the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.). The

(Continued on Page 21)

Snuff bottle with pheasant

JOSEPHINE THE "QUEEN" OF PARIS

After being banned for 5 yearsa Josephine Baker film is now being shown in Paris to the delight of the creole actress's many fans. It is the film "False Alarm" made in France in 1939. Josephine Baker left France in 1940 after General de Gaulle's first appeal and has since worked in the Services welfare section. She held the rank of lieutenant in the Air Force and entertained troops in Algeria, the Middle-East and Alsace.

THE MATRICULATION MASSACRE!

The Crying Need For Educational Reform In India

BY DR. KEWAL MOTWANI

The recent controversy in Bombay papers in regard to the School of Art and the University of Bombay's systematic butchery of the students reveals the rot prevailing in our education. But the problem is much deeper than appears on the surface, and I believe it will involve a complete overhauling of the entire system of education if any justice is to be given to the youth of the country. I Shall present a rough outline of the picture of our educational system so as to throw the whole problem into bolder relief.

Not long ago, I collected some statistics with regard to the number of students, from Matriculatfon up wards, that appeared for examniations in various universities throughout the country. I have got the statistics for the years 1936-1940, though they have not been tabulated for want of time. But approximately there are 300,000 failures per year, throughout the country, and if you multiply this figure with 500, this being the average expenditure per student per year, you have the collosal figure of Rs. 15 crores as a dead loss on education in a poor country like India. But this is only on the students. If you add to this the amount imbursed in salaries of teachers and professors, spent on educational buildings, libraries, laboratories, the total may be easily put down to Rs. 40 crores per year. And yet nobody has called off Sargent's bluff with regard to Rs. 400 crores on India's post-war educational development and forty and fifty years required to give education to the country! Let me complete the picture. According to a communique issued by the Government of Madras,-and it cannot be accused of any exaggeration-approximately seventy to eighty percent of time, money and energy spent on primary and secondary education throughout the country is a dead loss. Let me give figures of one year to illustrate my point. In 1936-37, there were :

In Class 1. 51,88,601 children in India.
" 2. 23,55,418 "
" 2. 23,55,418 "
" 3. 17,22,292 "
" 4. 12,14,504 "
" 5. 7,03,628 "

Thus, beginning with nearly 52 lacs of children in class 1, the figure dwindles down to only 7 lacs by the time we reach the class 5. The children begin to drop off as they go up to higher classes, and they revert to illiteracy. This goes on year after year. But let us leave primary and secondary education to the Departments of Public Instruction. But the situation is toe same, if not worse, when we come to deal with the College and University education. The numbers begin to be lopped off as we take the census of the higher classes.

What Is To Be Done?

Now, the question is, What is to be done under the present circumstances? Why is this atrocious system maintained? Is there any practical, quick method of cutting this gordian knot? I am venturing to submit my analysis of the problem and a few suggestions to remedy it and shall be thankful if you will please open up your columns to the discussion.

I submit that the whole system of educational machinery has been caught hold of by vested interests, and these must be swept aside. It is quite pertinent to ask as to what happens to the huge sums of money that are levied from the poor students for examinations year after year. They all go into the pockets of the examiners, invigilators, moderators, members of the Senates, Academic Councils, Syndicates, etc. They are paid quite decent sums for assessing examination papers, travelling allowances, hotel expenses, and then they all conspire before-hand and decide upon the percentage of passes and failures (so debased have become the so-called educators of the country. I made this charge in presence of Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, the Vice Chancellor of Aligargh University at Jaipur Educational Conference, and he agreed that it is so). Instead of changing the methods of conducting examinations, the contents of education so as equip the younger generation for the problems of today and tomorrow, these inquisitors sit in unholy conclaves and plan the systematic "slaughter of the innocent." They write some trash and get it accepted as text-books, etc. They waste a lot of time in travelling from the affiliated colleges and schools in the districts to attend meetings of the Senates and the Academic Councils, thus neglecting their daily duties. They engage in electioneering campaigns like professional politicians to get elected to these bodies, to boards of studies and to examinerships. It is organized racket, academic gangsterdom, and I dont think the youth will get a chance unless they make a clean sweep of this rot.

Here are my suggestions, just to make a start

First

The so-called system of issuing Royal Charters to the Universities should be abolished forthwith. These charter make the higher education subservient to the Department of Education of the Government of India. You will notice this from the haste with which almost all the Vice Chancellors assumed the title of Lieut-Colonel to produce raw materials for the war-machine of the Government.

Second

That done, decentralize the universities, that is, take away from them the right of conducting examinations, Matriculation upwards reserving to them the right to carry on post-graduate research only. The universities must be forced to draw in their horns.

Third

Give freedom to under-graduate colleges to grant degrees upto B. A. and B.Sc. This decentralization will give freedom of experimentation to the colleges. It will mean opportunities to introduce new subjects and quickly, without having to wait for Senate meetings, Committee meetings Boards of Study meetings, Syndicate meetings, as is the case now. I know from personal knowledge that one Committee, appointed in 1940 with the head of a post-graduate department as its secretary, in the University of Bombay was not convened for four years, and in this manner, this eminent educationist blocked the progress of a subject of vital signicfiance for nation building

Fourth

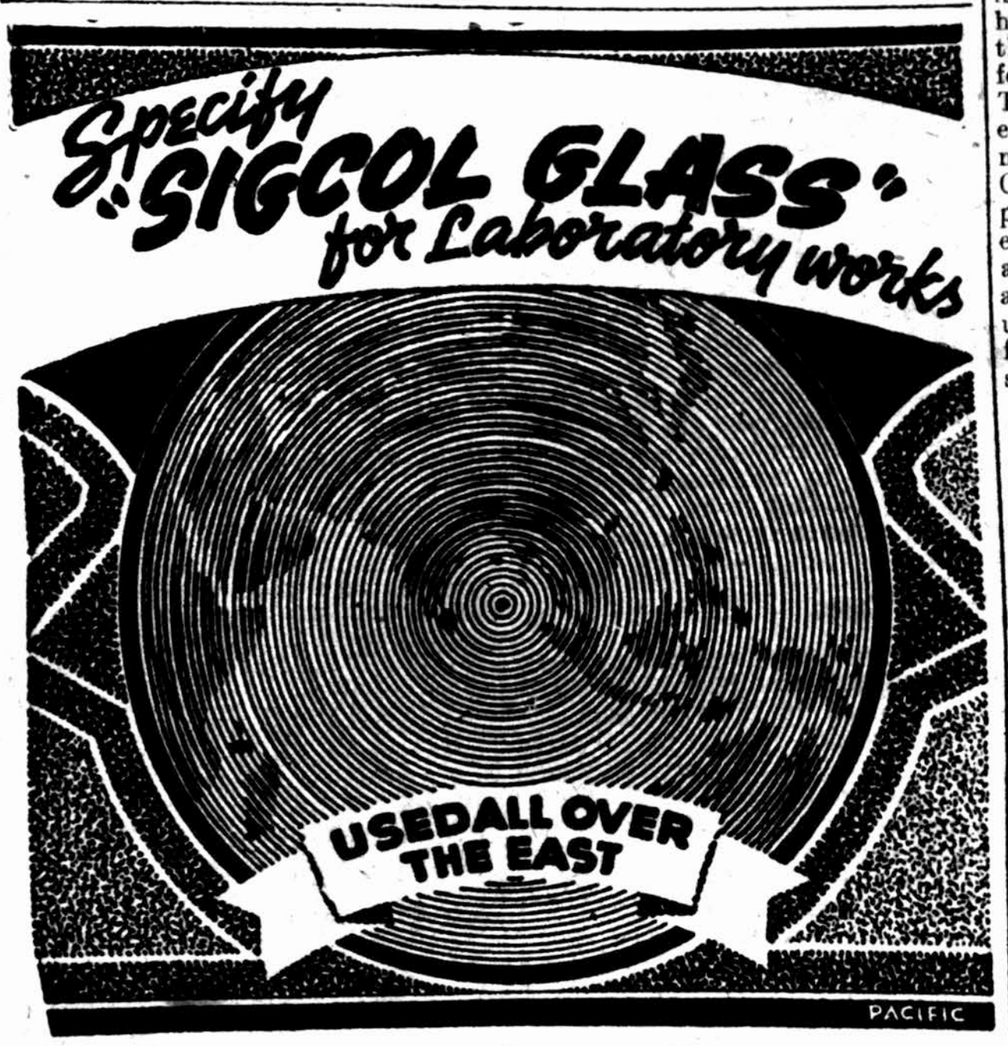
Abolish Matriculation, Colleges should be empowered to conduct entrance examinations. School Final should be made a high-school examination, it should be taken out of the hands of the Department of Public Instructions. This Department, now the refuge of reactionary Directors or disgruntled, second-rate, out-of-date instructors from Government Colleges, should be disbanded, at besst put into its proper place. Our secondary education will never come into its own, it will never reflect the needs of the country, it will never attempt adjustments with the demands of the moment unless the high schools are given power to experiment and introduce new subjects. Like the colleges, the high schools should be freed from the present shackles of the Department. It is perhaps true that some favourtism in promotions will creep in, but the situation wont be worse than what it is at present when examinations papers can leak out, when the students walk out of examination halls (University of Punjab), or when invigilators are murdered (University of Calcutta!

Fifth

Change the system of conducting examinations and grading students. If a student fails in one subject, be it in high school or in college, he should be made to repeat only that subject and only for a term, and not repeat the whole year and appear where people haven't enough to eat, where the biological degeneracy is literally galloping, to make the poor students keep on grinding with texts doled out by racketeering, annotator and compliers, s downright lunacy Education under the present circumstances, is a problem in pathology, not of preserving national values or preparing the youth to serve the country when they leave the schools.

Sixth

The most important of all no one should be appointed a Vice Chancellor or a Director of Public Instruction who has not had regular training in educational administration; in plain language, who is not is not an educationist. Look around, and you will see the gentlemen who occupy these positions: mostly retired lawyers and judges, *past-masters in intrigues, seeking and begging favours, dedicated to one ambition, "get rich quickt The D. P. Is. are an exception, no" because they would not like to aspire to the bench and its rewards, but* because they cent. This is an age of the specialist, and unless the youth insist that only they who know what education is, what its social, moral, political and international implications are, should be at the helm of affairs, they will never get the "square deal" that is long overdue.



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THERE IS A MAN SHORTAGE IN AMERICA!

THE ETERNAL CHASE

With the war won, men are coming home to America, but not enough of them. When Japan is completely occupied more men will return; however, still not enough. For the first time in the nation's history there will be more women than men and the women who want to get married (thousands of them) are going to find it tougher than ever before to land a husband.

These statistics should be taken in one sad gulp. According to the Bureau of the Census-and so no one dares dispute that awesome authority-women 21 years old and older outnumbered men by 500,000 in 1940. By July 1 of this year, the figure will probably hit 740,000. The punch delivered by this prediction hurts all the more because of the fact that only fifteen years ago there was a surplus of 100,000 men. The matrimonial picture has changed and it is now a man's market.

Until this decade America had been one of the few countries in the world where the women got the breaks, numerically speaking. Just before this war, men started to become scarcer; not so scarce, however, that they were pursued any more than customarily by women in whose eyes marriage gleamed. For one thing, the mortality among males is higherat every age level. Then, women are living to be older than men, their life-span increasing. The proportion of males was further reduced when the immigration of foreign-born men all but stopped.

War has but emphasized the trend. Thus far, 225,182 men have died as a result of battle. Of the returning veterans, thousands who became lonesome and could not wait for home-front glamour, married foreign girls. Hundreds more will remain overseas either voluntarily or involuntarily, as they did after the first World War.

Other Handicaps

Women face other handicaps. The ratio of men to women varies over the country and it may be difficult for a girl in Podunk to meet a potential mate. Countless men choose to be bachelors. Others are so interested in their careers they have no time for marriage. Often the seagoing and soldiering type of man prefers women in all ports to one in drydock. They all add up, detracting from the eligibles.

How many women will have to live alone, whether they like it or not? Experts, as always, vary in their guesses. The optimistic view places the number at about 750,000. The extreme opinion is offered in a recent book, "Women and Men," by Amram Scheinfeld. He predicts that the immediate future may see 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 women who will have to live without husbands. This includes war widows, divorcees and widows, as well as single women.

Without wasting time quibbling about the figures, it is plain that many women are going to have to think about living out their lives alone. It is not a particularly attractive set-up, but it is likely to be a very real one. What are some of the disadvantages that the bachelor girl will encounter?

The main one, of course, and no amount of pussyfooting is going to by-pass it, is biological. Psychiatrists practically unite in the declaration that except in unusual cases women who live alone will become neurotic and frustrated. Women cannot ignore the natural biological laws, they insist, without damaging themselves. To the question "Is sex necessary?" they chorus, "Yes, for an adjusted person." To live alone is to live in an abnormal state, they maintain. Unluckily, the women who are going to be forced to live by themselves cannot do much about it.

The Single State

Then, the single state may result in a woman's becoming selfish and egocentric. Freedom can be a boomerang; she may stretch independence to a point of irritation where everyone else is concerned. Her world may revolve around her own ego and become a narrow sphere.

Another danger lurks in loneliness, with no one to share life's dull or exciting moments. Even success can be a small thing when no one is on hand to take part in it. Women have to face the fact that eventually even the most challenging of careers will pall and there will come a day that holds old age and cat and-or canary.

The mores of our country are hostile to the single woman. She is brought up on the concept that it is her mission in life to have a home and children. She feels she is not fulfilling her obligation to society when she does not marry. She gazes in envy and wonder at her happily married friends surrounded by their sparkling little children, and she feels insecure and inadequate. She sees nothing ahead for her but the stigma of spinsterhood and she is apt to suffer a psychological scar. For the woman who desperately wants children, her inability to have them will be a tragedy.

Now to put on rose-colored glasses What can be said in favour of the single state? It does hold certain compensations. There are the advantages widely touted by the "Live Alone and Like It" school (not great enough, however, to have prevented the author of the book bearing that title from getting married soon after its publication). Women may keep those independent little habits such as the hair in curlers and the face in cold cream at night without feeling that they are the cause of masculine nightmares. This independence, carried to another level, enables them to make their own decisions in life's crises without consulting anyone.

The loneliness in living alone can be productive. Poets and philosophers have long sung of its strength. "He is strongest who stands alone," said Ibsen. "Then never less alone than when alone," said Samuel Rogers. Byron's comment was; "In solitude, where we are least alone," and Pope spoke of "Wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense!" Schopenhauer declared that "A man can be himself only so long as he is alone; if he does not love solitude, he will not love freedom, for it is only when he is alone that he is really free".

Sour Grapes

Many women prefer being unmarried to compromising in marriage. They do not choose to marry out of panic, settling for a man they do not really want because they do not think another one will come along. They do not marry out of whim, stirred by a slight spring breeze or the twinkle in a pair of irresponsible eyes. They feel that when compromises are made on important issues the compromiser neither has his cake nor is able to eat it.

They can play the field rather than settling down with one man. As one satisfied spinster remarked, "If I go out with a man and find he is dull, I don't see him again. Pity the woman who marries a man and then finds he is dull."

There are those women for whom it is desirable to live alone. They are deeply interested in their careers, not as escapes but as an integral part of their lives. They are exceptional and possess what psychiatrists cal "the ability to sublimate." From the human contacts of their jobs and from their intellectual accomplishments they derive real satisfaction.

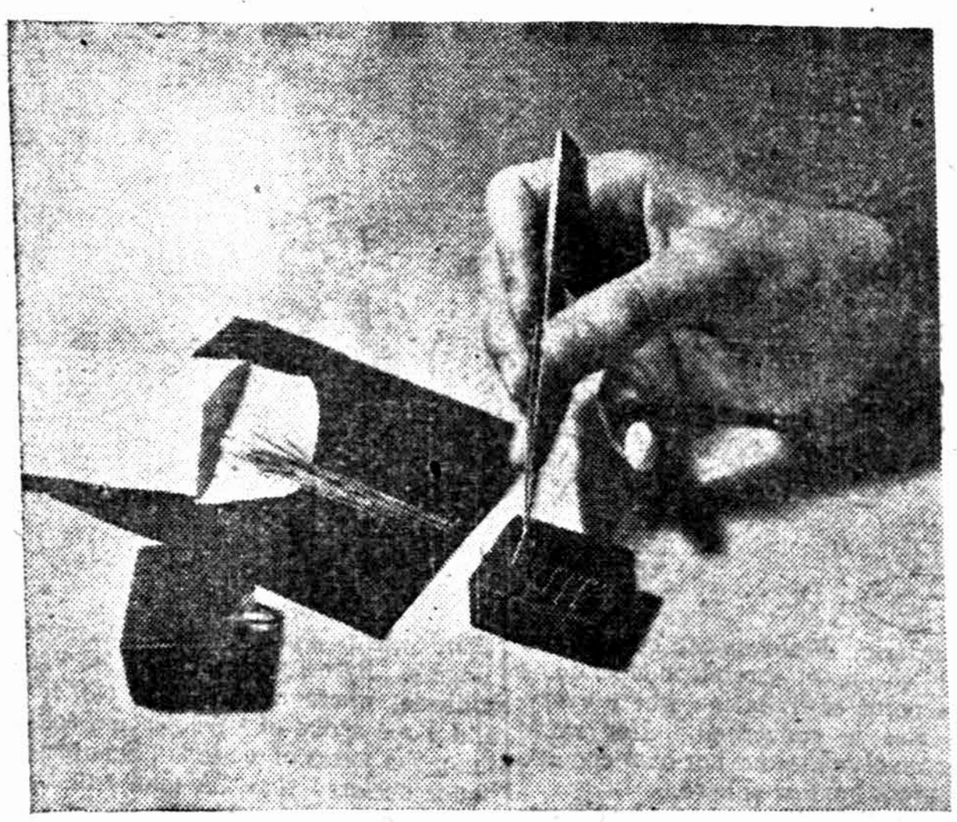
Of course, many women who say they would rather remain single are smacking their lips to the taste of sour grapes. In an attempt to show that they do not care about men they dash off in search of the social whirl or a career. There are also women who fear the difficulties of adjusting to the marital state. One was frank enough to admit she was at fault in this respect. "I'm afraid marriage isn't the happy ending to a breathless romance," she said. "It's the beginning of much sterner stuff. You take on responsibilities in the raising of children and you have to learn how to live with another, often complex, personality."

Love and marriage are closely knit in daydreams because of the widely circulated drama that can be bought at any magazine counter or movie house. A girl grows up with the halo of Cinderella around her fair head and if Prince Charming does not dash into sight sooner or later, she believes life has lost fullness. Life, however, can also lose fullness in marriage as 10,000,000 men and

(Continued on Page 17)

By Lucy Greenbaum in "New York Times Magazine"

Measuring Fine Wires For Precision Instruments



First, short sections of wire are placed in grooves in a specially prepared plastic slug. (The wires here are much thicker than those ordinarily measured, in order that they show up better in the picture.)

(Right) A technician in the metallurgical section of the General Electric Laboratory examines the exposed wires through a microscope, equipped with a micrometer eyepiece for extremely accurate measurement of the diameter.

A new method is now being used in the General Electric Laboratory is Schnectady, in the U. S. state of New York, for measuring fine wires, used in suspending galvanometer mirrors to 1/1,000,000 of an inch. These mirrors are attached to a small coil which rotates in response to minute currents flowing through a larger fixed coil around it, twisting the suspension wires. The wire diameter must be maintained with great accuracy if the instrument is to operate with the desired precision. Measurements to 1/10,000 of an inch, which can be made with a good micrometer, are not accurate enough.

The new method uses a plastic block, molded under heat and pressure, with a series of V-shaped grooves in its upper surface. Into these grooves short pieces of the wire are placed. A very fine molding powder is poured over the wires and a somewhat coarser powder is put on top. Again pressure and heat are applied in the molding press until the whole block is hard. The fine powder grips the wires firmly, so that the block can be sawed across the embedded wires without distorting them.

The face of the block, which exposes the cross-sections of the wires, is then carefully polished and examined under a microscope with a micrometer eyepiece. In this, two threads are visible and by moving them until they seem to touch diametrically opposite parts of the cross section of the wire, the diameter is determined with a precision as great as 1/1,000,000 of an inch.

MAKING THE SEA SAFER

BY PROF. A. M. LOW

Thirty thousand men of Britain's merchant navy have given their lives at sea during the war in Europe. Their job has been almost as dangerous as serving with the front-line infantry. To minimise the great losses, scores of British scientists, inventors and engineers have been continuously at work and the ideas and devices they have produced have saved thousands of lives. Thanks to their efforts the number of seamen killed and injured during nearly six years of war has been progressively reduced.

Now the U-boat menace has ended and once more ships sail across the Atlantic without naval escort. But even in peace-time seafaring was one of the most dangerous trades, and every year hundreds of lives were lost through the hazards of storm, collision and shipwreck. The great improvements in the methods and material of lifesaving made in wartime will reduce these risks during the post-war years.

Since the invention of the first life jackets, lifeboats and rocket lifelines, there has been a steady advance in the reduction of the risks of shipwreck. But the war years have accelerated it to a level that it might in normal times have taken 20 or even 50 years to reach. Progress has been so great that in a single short article it is possible to glance at only some of the devices likely to be widely retained in peace-time, but these will give some indication of the range.

Life Boats

The key to lifesaving has long been the lifeboats carried by every ship. But these have not always saved as many lives as might have been expected-the Titanic disaster is an example. One of the problems has been that of safe launching. In many cases a sinking ship has a severe list so that it is impossible to launch on both sides and in these circumstances only half the lifeboat capacity has been available. This difficulty has been overcome in a number of ways. Most important has been the invention of a skid which enables boats to be launched on either side and even when the ship is listing sharply.

Then again, the problem of providing a wide margin of safety has been partly solved by the design of rafts that can be put out by one man and come up the right way however they strike the water. These rafts are normally kept tied to a skid out of the way, but in an emergency can be launched by a kick from the boot. They contain airtight tanks holding water, food, first aid kit and are equipped with a sail. These rafts give some protection against the weather, so that for practical purposes they are often as good as a lifeboat. The instances where men have spent a month or more on one of these rafts and survived are proof of efficiency. In peace-time, with ships following normal shipping routes, shipwreck survivors are ninety-nine times out of a hundred picked up within 24 hours, during which short period a raft is probably as seaworthy as a lifeboat. Cargo and passenger ships will undoubtedly continue to carry large numbers of these rafts to supplement their normal lifeboats.

Lifeboats have been improved almost beyond recognition, one of the most important devices with which they have been fitted being wireless transmitters, completely waterproof and very sturdy. Every ship now carries a proportion of wireless-equipped lifeboats and on every large ship one or more are motor-driven. In most cases one is carried on each side of the ship so that there is no possibility of a list making launching impossible.

Other equipment, specially designed to withstand the kind of treatment that might be expected in a shipwreck in storm or darkness, is a gallon of oil for pouring on the water, a set of waterproof charts, writing paper and simple navigational instruments; red flares and electric torch for signalling; a watertight first aid outfit, woollen blankets, oil for massage and, in addition to fresh water in tanks, a device for producing fresh water from salt, either by distilling or by chemical reaction.

Fresh Water

The problem of changing salt water into fresh has attracted inventors for many years, but it is only as a result of the intense research during the war that a practicable device, delivering a greater weight of water than that of the apparatus, has been developed. It means that in the years to come we should have no more of those long, agonising voyages in open boats by castaways, trying to survive on a few sips of water a day.

In any disasters at sea in peace-time, aircraft will play a great part in finding the survivors and directing their rescue. Experiments during the war have shown the best colours of sails most easily detected from the air and have led to the invention of containers for food and other necessities which can be dropped from the air to lifeboats. Another important device has been the complete lifeboat fitted with a cluster of parachutes which is ready for immediate use after being launched from an aircraft. Britain is indicated by special colours or flares on the sea.

Lifesaving jackets were in every ship's cabin, even before the war. But for survival something more than a jacket that will keep its wearer afloat is required. More shipwrecked people thrown into the water have died from exposure than from drowning. Now, life jackets have been greatly improved. One of the most useful inventions has been that of the waterproof electric flash-lamp which automatically flashes a red light, signalling the whereabouts of someone in the water.

Very important have been the protective clothes evolved after exhaustive tests and is used earlier in the war to every seaman and passenger. These suits give complete protection against cold, sunstroke, wind and wet and have saved hundreds of lives. They were the result of much work by the Ministry of War Transport specialists working with eminent scientists.

For men on tankers, special fire-resisting clothing has been evolved and will, no doubt, continue to be used. The fire hazard is far less in peace-time, but the threat is always there and the many safety devices evolved during the war when these tankers were special marks for attack will give confidence to those who continue to man them.

Safety at sea, whether for passengers or crew, cannot be attained by a single invention. It is a combination of specially devised apparatus combined with a stringent code of regulations that has given us new standards of protection that may be expected to reduce the toll of the sea in peace-time by at least 50 per cent. The British Ministry of War Transport, if it had done nothing else, would always be remembered for its work in making the sea safer. During the war all Allied ships have had to conform to the high standards set. It is probable that in peace-time most countries will insist that ships sailing under their flags shall continue to maintain those standards.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the service of British research to the shipping of the whole world. War research has added to the debt owed to Britain by the world's mercantile marine to an extent that is almost overwhelming.

A Peep Into Co-Prosperity

What The Japanese Did To Thailand

After less than four years of involuntary membership in Japan's "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" Thailand (Siam) finds herself overrun by war, her ancient freedom lost, her economy looted, her trade destroyed and the Thai people lacking necessities and scourged by disease and air raids. Under these conditions anti-Japanese and pro-Allied feelings have reached proportions so alarming to Japan that Tokyo Radio has found it expedient to warn Thailand: "It is not possible to obtain peace for oneself alone without fighting to the bitter end."

Yet in 1941 Thailand was one of the most fortunate countries in Asia, in as-much as she was relatively thinly populated and produced surpluses of rice and raw materials. She was the only free nation in southeast Asia, having preserved her independence uninterruptedly for eight centuries.

But possession of Thailand-which dominates the Netherlands East-Indies and the Malacca Straits connecting the South China Sea with the Bay of Bengal, and lies adjacent to British-controlled Burma and the Malay States-was vital to Japan's march of conquest, and since the Thai could not be wooed by offers of "liberation" Japan moved softly. As early as 1937 Japanese influence was shaping Thailand's destiny.

Previously, in 1932, the People's Party of Thailand, a group of European educated liberals, had wrested a potentially democratic constitution from the absolute monarchy through a palace revolution, and had set up a national assembly. In 1937, when Japan's plans were apparent, Colonel L. Pibul Songgram-later to become Field Marshal and Premier-who had been trained in Germany, presented the opinion that Thailand had no choice but to join Japan's Co-Prosperity Sphere. When Songgram became Premier in Deember, 1938, democratic leaders remained aloof from his policies.

Soon after the fall of France in 1940, with Songgram still controlling the Thai government, an "incident" occurred at the French Indo-China border, whereupon Japan stepped in as "arbitrator" and arranged the cession of 26,000 square miles of Indo-China to Thailand, thereby establishing herself as a benefactor in the eyes of the Thais.

The First Incident

Then at midnight, December 7, 1941, with the stage properly set and Japanese troopships dotting the Bay of Siam, Japan demanded the passage of her Armies through Thailand to the Burma border. On December 11 a treaty was signed at the feet of the Emerald Buddha of Bangkok, by the terms of which Japan was enabled to use Thailand's ports, airfields and railroads as a base for attack against Malaya and Burma; while Thailand was expected to furnish the Japanese Army with food, rolling stock, vehicles, boats, repair and storage facilities, and, if possible, with troops. Finally, Thailand was to defend her borders and the Japanese installations within them against any of the Allies.

But this coup was not achieved without opposition, despite its secrecy. Less than 12 hours after the Japanese ultimatum six anti-Japanese government officials, convinced that Songgram intended to seize the throne with Japan's aid, attempted to flee north and set up an independent government. The plan was discovered and frustrated, but a Free Thai underground movement came into being. Mom Rajoawongse Seni Pramoj, Thai Minister to Washington, called upon his countrymen to resist the Japanese and to regard the Sorggram government a puppet regime.

With Songgram acting as their puppet, the Japanese placed the press under rigid censorship, took over operation of English-language and Chinese-language papers, and simultaneously declared Buddhism to be the official religion while Christians and Moslems were to be looked upon as "fifth columnists."

The consequent lack of free information was promptly alleviated by the underground press, which has continued vociferous ever since. Government officials often find their copies, neatly folded, on their desks when they arrive at their offices.

"Loyalty Of Thought" Policy

Ten months after the Japanese occupation, Songgram seized upon the national "emergency" as an excuse for assuming all powers of government. Thus armed, he issued a series of Japanese-inspired regulations, including Japan's well-known "loyalty of thought" policy. "The Thai people must not look upon things from different points of view," he said in a broadcast. "If people are allowed to hold different views danger is sure to be present. It is absolutely necessary that at this time we should believe our leader and obey him in every way."

With the development of serious shortages and the attendant inflation, he ordered everyone to work, under threat of "government action." This work order, plus confiscatory currency regulations and a general breakdown in living conditions, met prompt opposition from the Thai At one time there were 70,000 cases of court martial awaiting disposition.

Songgram went to the people with a startling admission. In a broadcast he said: "Our country faces a precarious economic, military and financial position. I have been reproached that my Ministers are men of dishonourable character ... Not only does the enemy hate me, but the Thai people as well ... The government is at its wit's end." Meanwhile Radio Bangkok warned that the Thai must expect neither military nor economic aid from Japan, because the Japanese "have their hands full in this war."

This last admonition, coupled with Japan's military reverses, added to Thailand s dissatisfactior with her role as a satellite, and in April, 1944, the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand admitted to Japanese reporters that "some of the (Thai) people are being influenced by the changes in the war situation in Europe and the Pacific.

Japan's inhuman treatment of the 60,000 British, Australian and Dutch prisoners of war who were forced to build the railroads from Bangkok to the Burma border, and across the Kra Peninsula from the Gulf of Siam to the Bay of Bengal, aroused the Thai's sympathy. The first railroad, 188 miles long, was built in ten months at the cost of 80 prisoners lives per mile. From the train windows the Thai showered gifts of food and clothing upon the starving, halfnaked prisoners. When this practice was forbidden, the elders looked away or dozed while children threw the gifts.

Puppet Songgram Is Ousted

Immediately after the fall of the Tojo Cabinet in Japan in the summer of 1944, Songgram ordered the people to "disperse" from Bangkok, pointing out the danger of Allied raids on Japanese installation in the city, and proposed a bill to move the capital into the northern hills. But the assembly asserted itself at this point and ousted Songgram and his Cabinet with a no-confidence vote.

Songgram was replaced by Kuang Kovid Aphaiwong, while the regency of 19-year-old King Anada Mahidol (who is attending school in Switzerland) passed from the control of a Songgram follower to Luang Pradit Manudharm, a friend of the new administration.

Thailand's representative to the Co-Prosperity Sphere conference in Tokyo in April, 1945, (Japan's spurious and feeble answer to the United National San Francisco Conference) paid tribute to the leadership of Japan, "our elder sister." But it is noteworthy that the Thai Assembly postponed its regular spring meeting-possibly to avoid taking action on further Japanese-proposed legislation until after the war.

Concerted destruction of Bangkok by Allied bombings, which began in December, 1944, did nothing to further friendliness towards the Japanese invaders whose presence had brought bombers over; and little enthusiasm greeted the recent announcement by the Japanese High Command that Japan intends to build a line of defence on the western Thai border, manned by Japanese troops "who have retired from Burma."

Economic Strangulation

Lack of liquid funds-a common condition in rice-growing countries-had brought foreign investment to Thailand, with the result that in normal times most of her industrialization was done by foreign firms. Before the invasion one-third of the ships entering Bangkok harbour flew the British flag, and planes arrived daily from Britain, the Netherlands, Java and Australia.

"Co-Prosperity" ended this free exchange. Japan insisted that Thailand's entire annual rice surplus of 1,600,000 tons, besides her exports of teakwood, tin, gold, silver, tungsten, antimony, copper, manganese, iron and precious stones and the output of her growing rubber cultivation, be routed to Japan in exchange for Japanese manufactured goods-which must enter Thailand duty-free. This blow wiped out Thailand's import duties, comprising one-third of the national budget. Subsequently the Japanese began to pay import duty, but lack of shipping now holds trade to a minimum.

The Japanese invaders took over all foreign business holdings and confiscated currency in the local branches of the Mercantile Bank of India, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations. They debased the Thai currency unit, the baht, from approximately 1.50 Yen to the value of a yen-then repay a pre-war loan of 25,000,000 baht with an equal number of yen, returning only about 50 per cent (pre-war rating) on value received. Japan followed this coup by lending Thailand 200,000,000 yen-bahts, a manipulation which cost Thailand millions.

Printing-press yen were circulated, and the puppet government ordered that all coins must be turned in for the new paper money, ruling that it was illegal for anyone to possess more than 5.00 bahts in change. To the Thai, who customarily kept their savings in coins, these rulings were harsh. One man was sentenced to five years in a Japanese prison because he was found to have 6.40 bahts. The government also froze 1,000-baht notes, but the measure was rescinded when it caused a run on the banks.

As the national economy collapsed taxes-which had formerly been payable by a few days' work each year on a public project-became oppressive In 1945 the defense budget alone rose from 56,000,000 to 113,000,000 bahts, and the government resorted to the expedient of raising money through a national lottery.

Recently, Tokyo gave its blessing to a plan of the Thai central authority for buying unhulled rice, harvested in 1944, at an advanced price "to enable the farmers to get on better." Tokyo referred particulary to benefits for the distressed farmers in the western region near Burma. The announcement also revealed that rice warehouses for storing this grain would be built in each district. Obviously, if Japan makes a determined military stand in Thailand her troops can draw on this storage-and in case of retreat they will be in a position to destroy the rice and thus prevent the Thai from selling it to the Allies.

Shortages And Inflation

Shortages have reached privation

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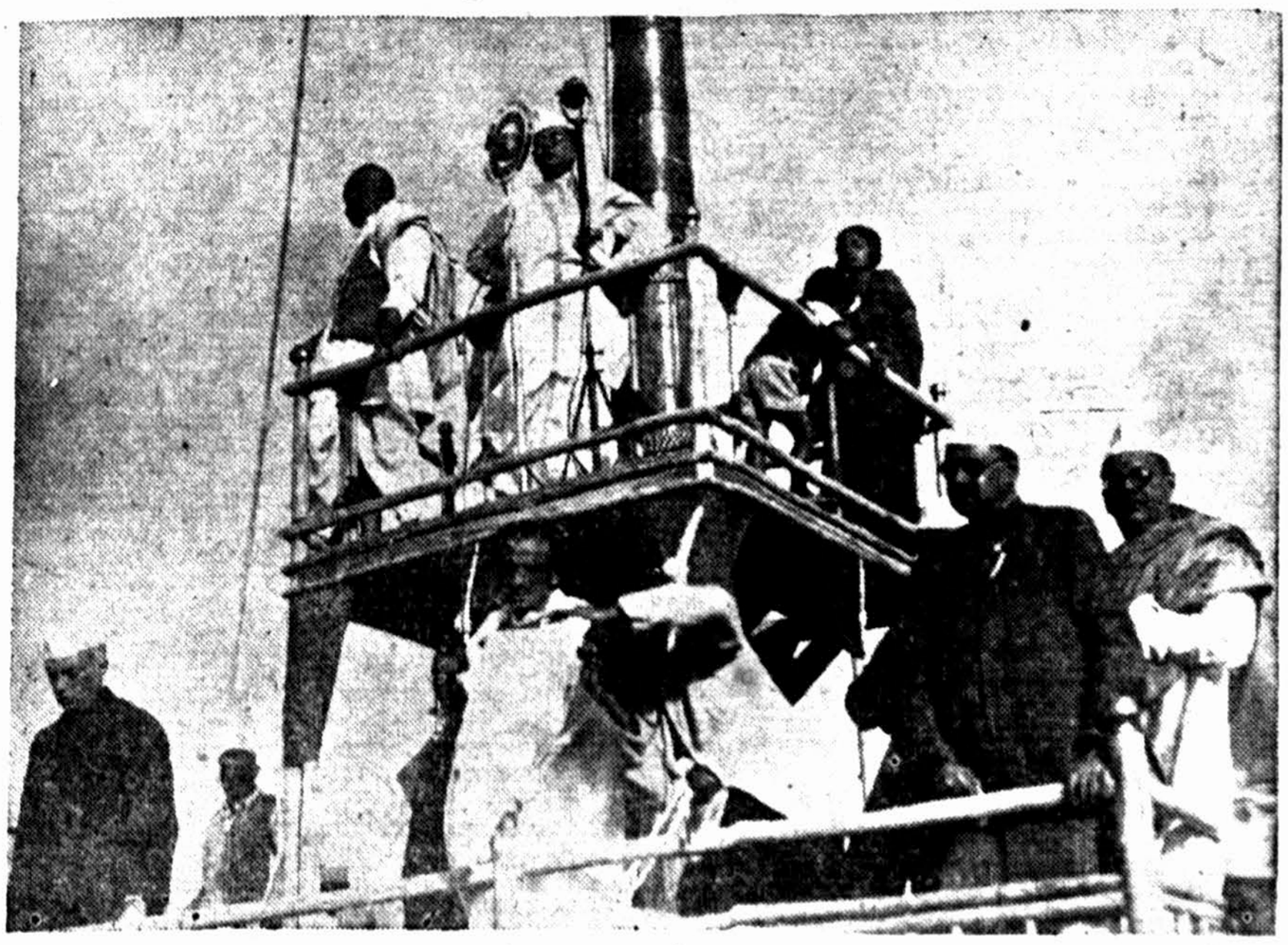
Subhas Bose—Congress President At Haripura Session



Doubts are still being expressed about the authenticity of the news of Subhas Bose's death. Is he in Thailand—as a report indicated the other day?

WAR, VICTORY AND SCIENCE

By Sir S. S. Bhatnagar

Happily the war is now over. Lest we in India forget the role of science in this decisive victory and relegate the scientist to a position of want and neglect, I propose to repeat once again the oft-quoted words of the "Preacher."

"There was a little city and few men within it; and there came a great king against it and besieged it and built great bulwarks against it;

"Now there was found in it a poor wise man and he by his wisdom delivered the city: yet no man remembered that same poor man.

"Then said I, Wisdom is better than strength: nevertheless the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard."

It appears, however, more than likely that the role of science in winning the peace is going to be even more spectacular and successful than its achievements in winning this war and that science may at last expect to get better consideration at the hands of the new democracy which is now emerging out of this war.

Scientists To The Rescue

How the scientist has acquitted himself worthy of all the trust placed in him, can be best illustrated by a brief account of some of the outstanding achievements in science and technology during these five and a half years of war. The fall of France found Britain in a desperate situation. She faced the imminent threat of invasion. Her cities were terrorised from the air by enemy bombers. Her production of equipment and materials was far less than was necessary to wage a successful war. In addition, her Atlantic life line bringing much needed materials from America and so vital for her very existence was dangerously threatened by the U-boat warfare ruthlessly waged by a nation whose scientific powers and prestige stood at the highest. Britain was hopelessly on the defence.

That was the signal for British scientists to come to their country's aid. To save Britain from utter destruction from air, British scientists invented the Radar, which is one of the most fascinating inventions of this war. By an ingenious application of the principles of radio, enemy bombers, bringing in their wake death and destruction, were located long before they reached the objective and were attacked. The air battle of Britain was won by the Radar, and British scientists did it.

Later, when German scientific genius tried to bring disaster to England with pilotless planes and rocket bombs, Radar saved the country again. On the high seas against U-boats and magnetic mines the combat was carried out by depth charges and by degaussing the ships; and the precious life-line was saved.

Enter America

Soon America became an ally of England. The scientific talents of the two countries were pooled together and harnessed for the war. The result was that novel weapons of offence and defence began to pour out of the research loboratories of the two countries.

British enterprise and American production methods created new world records in scientific achievements. The wonder plastics 'Polythene' and 'Silicones' were discovered and used extensively in defence telephone, tetegraph and submarien cable systems, in aeroplanes, in electrical industry and for a great many other purposes. The synthetic rubbers, a product of American and German scientific genius, obviated the serious problem of natural rubber shortage, which was consequential on the loss of Malaya, Burma and the Dutch East Indies to Japan. The secret bomb sight and high octane gasoline and the new improvements in the internal combustion engine, which made it lighter and more powerful, enabled the Allies to carry out their crippling air offensive against Germany and Japan. The successful development of new processes for the extraction of magnesium from sea water and of aluminium from clay and the discovery of new alloys of magnesium and aluminium, called magnaluminum. Duraluminum resulted in the building of lighter and faster bombers and fighters and created a revolution in aircraft construction. Amphibian tanks, Mulberry ports and jeeps enabled the Allies to carry out the successful invasion of Europe and to shorten the war. New marine life-saving devices came as a god-send to the merchant and fighting navy exposed to untold dangers on the high seas. Flame throwers annihilated the Jap in his impregnable hide outs. the scientific forecast of meteorological conditions contributed to the safety of the Air Forces and rendered incalculable service on D-day.

German Genius

Germany's scientific developments during the war were no less spectacular than of the Allies. Enough cublicity has been given to all their pV 1 and V 2 and other weapons. Reports coming through British military channels in Germany now have indicated that in connection with the production of quite new weapons research and development were feverish to the end. Flying projectiles even more venomous than V 1 and V 2 were in an advanced stage of development. A new gas with certain quantities more deadly than any yet known was actually produced.

Keeping pace with these developments in the destructive aspect of the war, the humane sciences, medicine and surgery, witnessed such spectacular achievements as never before. It is indeed a happy thing to record that the war gave no less impetus to these sciences than to any other.

The importance of wartime medical developments can be appreciated only during peace. The perfection of blood transfusion methods and the manufacture of dry plasma on a large scale saved innumerable lives. The discovery of penicillin was a crowning glory to the tireless efforts of our scientists, Other drugs such as Synthidine and H 11 are further additions to the list of chemotherapeutic weapons for the conquest of disease. Perfected plastic surgery methods brought back hope to the crippled soldier. DDT & Gammaxane, other scientific wonders of this war in the field of insecticides, have contributed no less than penicillin for the saving of mankind.

But for DDT a great part of the world would have been in the grip of terrible epidemics today. In 1943, it saved over 1¼ million people of Naples when they were threatened with destruction by typhus. At the same time it guaranteed safety to Allied soldiers from malaria and other insect-borne diseases in many theatres of war.

To this long list of scientific achievements must be added the dehydration of food. In the dark days of the war it saved millions of tons of precious shipping space and brought succour to the starving millions of war-devestated countries.

The Atom Bomb!

As a crowning achievement of all these scientific efforts has now come the 'Atomic Bomb.' Man's dream of harnessing the atomic energy of matter for destructive and creative purposes has been realised. It is only in the fitness of things that this great happening should give the verdict of victory in this war, to science.

Assessment of the magnitude of scientific contributions or this war by each of the countries is no easy task. The war was fought and won by the Allies in closest co-operation with one another. The results of scientific researches of one country were developed for utilization purposes in another. Britain discovered penicillin, but America successfully developed the processes of manufacture and made available large quantities of the drug to the world. American production methods helped large-scale production of Radar, another British invention. The Germans also used Radar methods and seemed to have developed a fairly fine technique. The secret Bomb Sight, an American invention, never remained a secret to other Allies. True co-operative spirit in scientific research was maintained amongst them, on all occasions.

The story of the Atomic Bomb best illustrates this. There was a regular shuttle service of scientific knowledge between America and England in the early days of development of this powerful weapon.. Although the more spectacular discoveries and inventions came out of England and America, other allied countries made no less important contributions to the application of science in solving their supply, defence and offence problems.

India's Handicaps

A sum of £ 500,000,000 is supposed to have been spent on research work in connection with the 'Atomic Bomb' and considerably larger sums of money have been voted by America Australia and Canada on their respective projects of scientific and industrial research; while India was allotted a pittance of Rs. 5,00,000 a year, which has since been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 a year for all research work including war research spread over the whole of India. In spite of these and other serious handicaps, the country's scientific contribution to the war effort stand to her eternal credit.

A faithful picture of her scientific and industrial development during the five years of the war has to be depicted against this background and of the utterly backward state of her industries at the commencement of the hostilities. When the time for India to occupy a key position as a supply centre for the whole of Asia approached, the country and the government realised that only planned industrial research on the many problems of the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries could harness the country's vast resources for the prosecution of the war. This realisation was given effect to by the creation of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in April 1940 and of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research shortly afterwards. The story of Indian scientific research and development, particularly during the war, is largely the story of the activities of this research organisation and to some extent of those of other similar organisations of the country.

To Forge A New India

With a grant of only Rs. 5,00,000 per year from the government, Indian scientists started to build a new India alive to the demands of the war. Twenty research committees such as Glass and Refractories, Electro-Chemical, Industrial Fermentation, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Heavy Chemicals, Plastics, Fuel, Metallurgical, etc., covering all the essential branches of Science and Technology, were formed to plan and carry out researches helpful to the creation of various industries and to the prosecution of the war. Research projects were financed in Indian Universities. The laboratories of the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research were started, which became a live centre of the research activities of the Council. Other centres such as Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, with financial grants from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, contributed a great deal to the success of the Council's research programme.

Over 200 research problems were investigated by the Council in the very short period of its existence. The laboratories of the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, made many outstanding contributions to Indian industry and to the scientific side of the country's war effort. A few of these may be mentioned by way of illustration.

The gigantic proportions which the war assumed brought about acute shortage of metals all over the world and more so in India. Plastics replaced metals in many industries and brought about a great many improvements. In America, England and Germany plastics materials were made of synthetic resins. The raw materials required for many of these resins could not be produced in India in any appreciable quantity. Indigenous resources from which plastics could be produced were investigated in the laboratories of the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research and the Lac Research Institute and at other places and various successful processes were developed. Jettison tanks and petrol proof plastic containers were prepared out of jute and shellac; Bagasse plastics were developed for the fabrication of building materials; shellac and jute went into the manufacture of fibre boards, non-metallic containers, identity discs and insulating materials; Horn waste plastics were worked out for electrical appliances. Collapsible tubes were made from castor oil and tailor wastes; enamels, lacquers, varnishes and plastics were developed out of bhilawan or marking nut; vegetable oils were investigated for the manufacture of oil plastics.

Industrial Expansion

India is the largest producer of vegetables oilseeds. The war cut off the overseas market for the country's produce and threatened the oilseed trade. The development of vegetable oil lubricants and internal combustion engine fuels out of the vegetable oils marked another step in the utilisation of the country's resources for various industrial needs. Thousands of gallons of vegetable oil lubricants were produced in the country as a result of these researches. The results were made known to China and it is presumed the Chinese made good use of these vegetable oil lubricants.

It was suggested to the government and industry that during the war, India should develop manufacture of sulphuric acid from gypsum and should insist upon the utilisation of sulphur dioxide from the copper works in Bihar. These suggestions were opposed mainly on grounds of expense. The timely utilisation of sulphur deposits in Baluchistan by the Geological Survey of India at the instance of the Council helped in developing the process of purification of native sulphur and did contribute something towards retrieving the serious sulphur position in India during the war, but it is hoped that the suggestions of the Council will be taken up during peace-time.

In the field of drugs and dyes, the failure of imports from abroad resulted in the initiation of research projects for the utilization of the country's indigenous resources. Glandular products were prepared from slaughter house wastes. Atoxyl and Carbarsone were synthesised from easily available raw materials. Various vegetable dyes were extracted from the country's forest wealth.

At the instance of the Council the Tatas started the manufacture of surgical steel.

Integrated Effort

With the establishment of closest

(Continued on Page 21)

The six year holocaust which had engulfed the world wrought much misery, toil, tears and trouble to mankind. But under its terrific impact, the brains of the scientists of every nation were galvanised to fashion weapons for offence and defence in the dire struggle for survival, and miracles were wrought in every field of scientific endeavour and research finally culminating in the Atom Bomb.

But what has India done through all these years?

Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the eminent scientist who has been working for the last few years as the Director, Industrial and Scientific Research, Government of India, gives in this article a first-hand account of India's contribution to Victory.

CONGRESS WARNS UNITED NATIONS

Future Free India Not Bound By Present Govt. Decisions Injurious To Country

Self-Determination Resolution Reiterates Faith In National Co-operative Unity

POONA, September 15. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee had another three and half hours discussion this afternoon at the end of which two resolutions were released to the Press.

One of these resolutions warned the United Nations that any commitments made by the present Government of India, adversely affecting India, will not be binding on the "People's Representative Government".

The other resolution on self-determination reiterates faith in the Allahabad resolution, and says the Congress cannot agree to any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component state or territorial unit to secede from the Indian union or federation ..... The Congress has been wedded to India's freedom and unity and any break in that unity would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate.... Nevertheless, the Congress cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian union against their declared will.

This resolution will not be placed before the A.I.C.C.

POONA SESSION TO END BY TUESDAY

The Congress President told the 'Associated Press of India' at the conclusion of to-day's sitting of the Working Committee that he hoped to conclude the Poona session of the Committee latest by Tuesday evening. There would be no session of the Committee on Monday as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be visiting Bombay that day and that is also Mahatma Gandhi's day of silence.

Two separate sub-committees are now working on the question of organisational changes and constitutional questions. These committees will complete their reports by Monday night and the Working Committee will consider their report on Tuesday.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Asked if there was any proposal to elect a new parliamentary sub-committee, the Congress President said that the old Parliamentary Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallaobhai Patel was already in existence and was at present functioning. The Working Committee would consider the question of constituting a parliamentary board to deal with the forthcoming elections.

United Nations Warned

The following is the text of the resolution concerning the warning to the United Nations:

"As it appears to be the policy of the British Government to obstruct and delay the formation of a people's national government in India, it may take some time for such a government to function. During this period the present unrepresentative and irresponsible Government may enter into various kinds of commitments on behalf of India, which may not be in the interests of the Indian people and which may create shackles preventing growth and development. The A.I.C.C., therefore, informs the United Nations and all others concerned that the present Government of India derives no power and authority from the people of India and in no way represents them. It is imposed on the Indian people by alien power and authority and can in no way commit India to any agreement affecting the vital interests of the people. Should any such agreement be entered into, the people's representative government, on assuming power, will have the right and duty to examine it, and, in the event of this being injurious to the interests of the Indian people, to refuse to be bound by it."

This resolution will be placed before the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay.

Self-Determination

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolution on the question of self-determination:

"As some misapprehensions have arisen in regard to cerain resolutions of the A.I.C.C. and of the Working Committee passed in 1942 relating to the future constitution of India, the Working Committee restates the position as follows:—

In accordance with the August 1942 Resolution of the A.I.C.C. it will be for a democratically elected Constituent Assembly to prepare a constitution for the Government of India, acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one, with the residuary powers vesting in the units. The fundamental rights as laid down by the Karachi Congress, and subsequently added to, must form an integral part of this constitution.

Further, as declared by the A.I.C.C. at its meeting held in Allahabad in May 1942, the Congress cannot agree to any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component state or territorial unit to secede from the Indian union or federation.

WEDDED TO INDIA'S FREEDOM

"The Congress, as the Working Committee declared in April 1942, has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in that unity, especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate.

"Nevertheless, the Committee also declared, it cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian union against their declared and established will. While recognising this principle, every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and cooperative national life. The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area. Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the union, consistent with a strong national state.

"QUIT ASIA", SARAT BOSE'S LATEST

Says Britain Won't Part With Power Unless Congress Takes Some Positive Action

MADRAS, September 15. (A.P.A.) and (U.P.I.): "Should India speak through Mahatma Gandhi in two words 'Quit India', I would say 'Quit Asia'," said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in an interview here to-day.

He looked pensive as if in meditation but flared with quick answers when questions were put to him.

He reiterated his belief that Britain won't part with power unless the Congress took some positive action and objected to long verbose resolutions being adopted by the Congress. He said he learnt with satisfaction that during his incarceration, Mahatma Gandhi had sponsored a movement by which some direct action was possible.

AUGUST LEAD

Referring to the August 1942 movement Mr. Bose said: "The soul of India spoke through Gandhiji in two words 'Quit India'. It was a clarion call to our people and also a challenge to the world. When I first came to know sometime in May, 1942, during my military confinement at Marcara through newspapers as to how Gandhiji's mind was working, I began to expect great things and great things did occur in August, 1942.

"Congressmen all over the country will no doubt remember that at the Tripuri session of the Congress in 1939. I objected to the long verbose resolution being passed but my voice was then unheeded. I said that the resolution which had been placed before the session was 'words, words, words'. It disclosed no plan of action, it gave no lead to the country. I said that the European War was coming and it was time to serve six months' ultimatum to the British Government to quit India.

"In August, 1942, the whole countryy was electrified. The Government tried to stifle the voice of India by arresting leaders but the workers, peasants and others were undaunted and sacrificed their all beyond expectation. I pay homage to them—the unknown soldiers of Indian freedom. I also pay homage to the Indians in other lands who worked and sacrificed for the atttainment of the Indian independence".

UNPRACTICAL

Questioned about the Pakistan demand of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Bose said that it was "unpractical politics." He declined to say more, hoping to shed more light after the Working Committee had adopted the resolution on the subject.

"I expect little or nothing from the Labour Government. Conservative, Liberal or Labour, the British ruling classes will not give up power, unless they are forced to," he declared.

He welcomed the idea of the Congress contesting the elections. "I know little about Bengal now, but I am sure the Congress will triumph," he added.

"NONSENSE TO SAY IT WAS PEOPLE'S WAR"

MADRAS, Sept. 15 (A.P.A.) In an exclusive interview to the Associated Press of America, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose called it "fantastic nonsense" to describe the war that has just ended as a people's war as Indian Communists did.

"I agree it was a people's war for Russia, France, Britain and Czechoslovakia but it passes my comprehension how it can be called a people's war for India by any stretch of the imagination," he said.

"We must look facts straight in their face," declared Mr. Bose, adding, "Stalin's Russia was an ally of Nazi Germany until the latter broke the alliance by striking against Russia unprovoked. Now Russia is an ally of imperialist Britain and America. Stalin's Russia was also an ally of Japan until recently. However, all glory to her because she has been able to repel the Nazi invasion and break the back of Nazism in Europe.

Man-Made Bengal Famine

Referring to the Bengal Famine he said, "From all I read in the papers there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that it was man-made and the responsibility for it lies on the British imperialists and their henchmen, the Central and Provincial Governments."

"I am not a member of the Forward Bloc to discuss its future programme," he declared answering another question.

NEHRU DOES NOT EXPECT MUCH FROM LABOUR

POONA, Sept. 15 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a students' meeting here exhorted the youth of India to be prepared to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of building up India's future.

"There are many big and difficult questions awaiting solution", said Pandit Nehru. "These have been accumulated as a legacy of the British Rule for the last 150 years. The present Government is incapable of solving these problems. The heavy burden of solving them will have to be shouldered by the young men and women of India."

The British Government had been pursuing a policy of placating the reactionary elements and crushing the national spirit in the country. It was hopelessly incompetent. Corruption was rampant, and a new rich class of profiteers and blackmarketeers had grown in the country. The Bengal famine demonstrated the utter lack of control and inefficiency of the Government. The future Government will have to face these and many other temporary but difficult problems. If these problems are not solved by the Government, the Government itself will be dissolved by the problems.

Surveying the progress of the fight for freedom in India for the last 25 years, Pandit Nehru said the nation had developed the strength of resistance and grown bold and courageous. In the earlier stages of the political struggle, the problem was how to awaken the mass of the common people from their traditional helplessness and make them free from fear. Not only the common Kisan but even the educated people had a very low morale and were terrible afraid of fighfing injustice.

The movement of the last three years provided a supreme test of the courage and power of endurance of the people. "I am proud and happy to say that the nation has successfully passed this test", said Pandit Nehru. Even in the absence of any special direction from the accredited leaders, who were spirited away to gaols, there was a spontaneous movement of the common people. That was the real revolution in the country. The Government crushed this rising. Many mistakes might have been committed. But the people and particularly the students showed remarkable enthusiasm and organising capacity and courage. Pandit Nehru said he was particularly happy over the part played by the girls in the country who encountered comparatively greater hardships than boys.

"I feel confident that India is bound to be free, though I cannot say when", continued Pandit Nehru. "I am not saying this because of the advent of the Labour Government. In England—which I do not hope will be much helpful to us—but any student of politics can see the new tendency towards freedom in all the subject countries. This freedom cannot, however, be attained without discipline and the development of a co-operative spirit.

Pratap Mahendra Handed Over To U.S. Eighth Army

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 15 (Reuter): The Japanese Government today handed over to the American Eighth Army Pratap Mahendra, President of the Indian "Aryan Army" sponsored under the Japanese auspices.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (October)

New York, Sept. 15.

Previous Closing	22.91
To-day's Opening	22.90
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing	22.88
Difference	—.03

STOP PRESS

JAP DEMILITARISATION BEGINS

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Reuter): The New York radio reports that the Allied demilitarisation programme began in earnest in Japan today. 35 Japanese midget submarines, six coastal guns and 42 torpedoes were destroyed at the entrance to Tokyo Bay in a matter of hours.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

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Wanted rich beautiful lady of any community aged below 25, to marry healthy, educated, handsome & independent Hindoo businessman of noble family aged 27. After marriage intends to proceed to New York with Mrs. for some high ideals. Write Box No. 9373, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Ambitious persons desiring successful Businessmen's Career without investment should apply for special training to Box No. 9138, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) One Mechanical and Electrical Engineer for erecting and fabricating 2,000 gallons power Alcohol capacity Distillery and running Sugar Factory. Must be B.Sc. (Engineering) from Benares Hindu University having experience of erecting Distilleries and also 8 to 10 years' experience as Chief Engineer of a Sugar Factory. (2) A qualified and experienced Mechanical-cum-Civil Draftsman. (3) An Overseer-cum-Estimator having (extensive) experience of the erection of Factory buildings. Apply to M s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating age, qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. 4790

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

8"|12" Dazzling Dahlias produce renowed P. C. Seeds. Ounce Rs. 9|- net. ½, ¼, oz. pro rata. Lb. 108|-. Cheaper quality also. R Chatterji, D. Specialist, Darbhanga. (9317)

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Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentially. Enquire: Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp. (9239)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Coffee, Honey, Beeswax. Apply with Postage, Azad-Bharat Distributors, Bellary. 9297

ASTROLOGICAL

For Success in business, correct disease diagnosis, personal problems, etc., consult Atrologer Sharma by post with horoscope and questioning time. 16, Samji Ladha Building, Bombay 19. (9321)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted two Rotary Pumps with or without A.C. motors for pumping hot oils and hot varnishes. Capacity 600 gallons per hour against a head of 25-30 feet. Write Post Box No. 2158, Calcutta. (4789)

SCARS

Does your mirror reflect a pimple-scarred face? If so use SCAREX, the Magic Medicinal Snow. It removes scars, cures pimples without scarring and leaves the face uniformly soft and smooth.

Rs. 3|- by M.O. or Rs. 3|12|- by V.P.P.

TOYLET & Co.,
Post Box No. 655
ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
TENDER NOTICE

Tender No. CDD NFR 311 SR 1485 due on 2-10-45.

The Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

	STORES.		QUANTITY.	LOCATION.
1.	Copper Ingots.	Cwts.	90-0-20¼	Messrs. Binani Metal Works, 8, Fore-shore Road, Howrah.
2.	Aluminium alloy Ingots.	„	109-2-8¾	
3.	Gun Metal Ingots.	„	0-2-11	
4.	Zinc Ingots.	„	48-3-45	

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The stores can be inspected where lying by arrangement with Messrs. Binani Metal Works, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Offers in Tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CDD|NFR|311|SR-1485" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for 5% of the value of the item|items for which quoting deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and reach the Controller of (Supplies (Disposals) by 4 P.M. on 2-10-45. Offers to remain open upto 3-11-45. Delivery of the stores will be at site and removal should be completed within 15 days from the date of acceptance of offers. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. The quotations should be submitted separately for each item and rate to be quoted should be per cwt.

4784

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MOLINA
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Direction:
P. C. BARUA

Story:
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Music:
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18th WEEK

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Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.
Daily: 4, 7, 10—Matinee Sunday 1-15
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30

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10TH WEEK

MURARI PICTURES
RELIGIOUS EPIC

SHREE KRISHNARJUN YUDDHA

Directed by
MOHAN SINHA

NOVELTY

4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking
10-30 to 12 & 4-30 to 6
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ONCE AGAIN

PRITHVI THEATRES

Present

Shakuntala Natak

On SUNDAY 16th Sept.
At 9-30 a.m.

Royal Opera House

Rates as usual

Plans open

9th WEEK

BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

Starring: SWARNALATA, DILEEP KUMAR, JYOTI, SHAHNAWAZ, P. F. PITHAWALA

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The Bullion Market opened steady to-day but under scattered selling, quotations assumed sagging tendency. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 72/8 and improved to Rs. 72/10 under scattered buying. At this level there was renewed selling and quotation declined to Rs. 72/4 and steadied at Rs. 72/5. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 72/10. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 124 and declined to Rs. 123/8 and steadied at Rs. 123/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 123/15.

BOMBAY COTTON

As a mark of respect to the death of a member, the local cotton market opened late at 2 p.m. but a section of the market was not inclined to do any business. Thus the trading was of a restricted charecter and January after opening at Rs. 412/8 improved to Rs. 413 and quietened at Rs. 412/8.

The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Sept.	350	0	0
I.C.C Jan.	411	12	0
I.C.C. March	419	4	0
I.C.C. May	430	12	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 694 cent points below New York Jaary at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 14.

October	22.91+01
October highest (10 a.m.)	22.96+07
October lowest (11-4 a.m.)	22.88+01
December	22.96+03
January	22.96—01
March	22.93+02
May	22.89+02
July	22.62—
October	21.69—02
Middling Spot	23.36+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	22.84—
December	22.94+02
March	22.94
May	22.91
July	22.62—01
Middling Spot	22.45—

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

October	22.88
December	22.94
March	22.89

LONDON, STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Sept. 14.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 pc	74
Consols 2-1/2 pc.	88-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	105-11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 pc	104-1/2
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	114-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 pc	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I A. and China	11-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	94-1/2
National Bank of India	42-1/4

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 7th September, 1945.

Demand Liabilities in India	639,66,48,000
Time Liabilities in India	252 51,61 000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,04,58,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2 33,40,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	61,66,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	114,42,28,000
Advances in India	256 12,63,000
Bills Discounted in India	13,48,75,000

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kaviraj s and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8|- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornests and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1|- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY
(101) Hazaribagh.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Bhadrapad Shud 9, 2001
Muslim : Shavval 8, 1864
Parsi : Farvardin 13, 1315
Sunrise 7-26 a.m , Sunset 7-41 p.m.
Hightide : 8-16 19-21
Lowtide : —, 15-03

To-day's Engagements

MUSICAL CONCERT: In celebration of Mother Gloria's Birth Day at Mazduznan. At 10-30 a m. prayer meeting, songs, speeches, etc. At 6-15 p.m. Grand Musical Concert. Miss Rutty Mullanferoze will give Piano Solos, Mr. Vaz and his orchestra will give a programme of classical music, at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

KRISHNA GANA SABHA : Chembai Vaidynatta Bagawathar will give a vocal recital Karnatic music accompanied by Chowdiah on Violin and Kannan on Mridangam, in the S.I E.S. Hall, Matunga, today at 4-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION : Second quarterly Central Committee meeting today at 11-30 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya President.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION : Elections of the office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the year 1945/46 today at 3 p m at the office of the Federation at 239, Girgaum Road Bombay 4.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls and the Rescue Home the members of the Society will meet today at 4 p.m. at Hind-Mata Cinema, Dadar.

SHREE MAHYAWANSHI SEVA SANGH : Annual general meeting at Kabir-Mandir (Padri Chawl) today at 10-0 a m (N S T) under the presidentship of Mr. C. M Bhataria.

'A' WARD DISTRICT COMMITTEE: A procession to mobilise the public to register their names in the Assembly Electoral Rolls will be taken out from the Ward Office today, at 10 a.m.

COMMITTEES MEETINGS: The Decoration Committee (A I.C.C.) will meet today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank Road.

The Medical Committee (A.I.C.C.) will meet today (Sunday), at 4 p.m at the Congress House.

The Requirements Committee (A.I.C.C.) will meet today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at the Congress House

A.I.C.C. R. C. MEETING : A meeting of the A I.C.C. Reception Committee will be held on Monday, 17th Sept. at 8 p.m. at Congress House.

A meeting of the Tickets and Finance Committee (A.I.C C.) will be held on Monday (17th Sept.) at 6 p.m. at Congress House.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Discourse in Hindi on "Dhyan and Samadhi" Seventh and Eighth Steps to Yoga by Sri Prempuri Maharaj at 6 p.m.

SOCIETY OF N SRA, DA PIEDADE, MAZAGON : Feast of Patroness Solemn High Mass, Sermon by Mgr. M Rodrigues and benediction at 9-30 a.m. today Gloria Church Byculla. After the divine service, annual general meeting in the School Hall. The Vicar-General presiding.

K D. O. JAIN PATHSHALA HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSON : General meeting today at 3-00 p.m. in the School Premises.

SWAMI SAMBUDHANANDA'S DISCOURSES : Today at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall Khar Road, Bhagwat Geeta (in English) and at 6-30 p m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. (In English) Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

GAUDIYA MISSION : Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Self-disparagement and Pride" in English today at 6-30 p.m. Gulhandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. Sankirtanam" will precede and follow

MUMBAI MARATHI SAHITYA SANGHA : Prof. J C. P D'Andrade will speak on "The Emotional Aspects of Literature" (in English) at Saraswati High School, near Ambewadi Post Office, Girgaum Road today at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM AND S. I ASSOCIATION : Bharathi Day celebrations Today 9-0 a.m., to 11-30 a.m. Procession, lectures, musical entertainment Bharathi songs recitals etc. 4-30 p.m to 9-0 p m. Bharathi songs recital; Kummi and *Kolattam; prize distribution; symposium Speakers : M/S Jamnadas Dwarakadas, C. R Sundaram, Tejoriwalla, C. K. Narayanaswamy, K S. Raghuvan.*

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION : Principal L N Vellingkar will speak on "The Task before us" today at 5-30 p.m. at Swastic League Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road Bombay

PODAR COLLEGE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY : Variety entertainment at Khalsa College Hall, today at 5 p m.

SANTACRUZ ARYA SAMAJ : Kunwar Jorawar Singh will give a recital of his Bhajans today from 9-30 to 11 a.m. at Bajajwadi Khadi Bhandar Compound Santacruz.

BAHAI YOUTH COMMITTEE : Social of the Bahai Childrens symposium at Bahai Hall, above old Purohit Hotel, opposite Bori Bunder Station, today at 6 p m.

China Doll & Goodwill Qualify Best Filly & Colt

Punters Lose Again At Poona

(From Our Turf Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The attendance to-day at Poona was good and but for a short shower before the start of the third race the weather was perfect. A couple of popular choices went down and again punters had a lean time. Trainer Trahan who is in charge of Alec Higgins's string sent out three winners and his success included the winners of the classics for the fillies and colts. Jockey Burn steered all the three winners. Jockey Shanker rode the first two winners of the day.

Turf King, who won the Panchgani Plate, was challenged by the rider of the second horse, Prince Saleem, but the Stewards overruled the objection after a passing inquiry. The run away success of Khisf al Ilah in the Beyrut Plate came as a big surprise to the backers of the favourites. He returned the biggest dividend in the proceeding Rs. 284 for a tenner for win.

In the classic for fillies Chakori and four others declined at the last minute. China Doll with a sustained run easily gave the beating to the better fancied stable companion, Valetta. Goodwill in the classic for the Colts defeated Rentenmark by 3/4 length and is so far keeping up the unbroken record.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. K. N. Multani's PERSEPOLIS 8-0 Shanker 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 8-10 Chavan 2
Mr. Gopaldas Udhavdas's SAMMY BRASS 8-7 Laloo 3
Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran's SQUIRT 8-8 Bhoor Singh 4
All ran

Won by: 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 15 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 26 and Rs. 31.
Trainer: Ghista.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharani of Kolhapur's TURF KING 8-12 P Shanker 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRINCE SALEEM 9-0 Marrs 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's TYPHOON 8-9 Roberts 3
Messrs Mistry and Irani's WINDSOR PIE 9-2 Carr 4
Not run: Flower of Lashkar

Won by: 3/4 length, Short head, 2
Time: 2 minutes 14 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 140. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22
Trainer: Bhagwagar.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's MENKA 8-13 Roberts 1
Mr R S Irani's ROSE OF BARODA 8-10 H Singh 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's LORD BILL 8-2 Raffaele 3
Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's COMET 8-6 Khade 4
Not run: The Judge.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 18 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 29 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE FILLIES TRIAL.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's CHINA DOLL 9-0 Burn 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALETTA 8-11 Jones 2
The Maharaja of Pariakimedi's PRETTY MAYAH 8-11 Sibbritt 3
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-11 Chavan 4
Trainer: F J Trahan
Not run: Chakori, Futurity, Jeewan Jyoti, Ginger Girl and Phulsan.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 21.

THE NEWBURY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. S Basher Ali's MONEL 7-10 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Baroda's LITTLE CAESAR 8-6 Rook 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's LUCRATIVE 8-12 Roberts 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 9-4 Marrs 4
Not run: Sunbathing.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 46 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Northmore.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr D K Parker's KHISHF AL ILAH 7-7 Simmons 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-5 Burn 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 9-7 Roberts 3
Mr Ibrahim Mahomed's ZAHIR 7-7 Shanker 4
Not run: Hind Kesari, Mosaki Pasha, Flower of Calcutta and Majnun Anwah.

Won by: 3/4 length, Head, 3 lengths
Time: 3 minutes 1 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 284. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: H Chotani.

THE COLTS TRIAL.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's GOODWILL 9-3 Burn 1
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 9-0 Roberts 2
H H Maharaja of Idar's GOLDEN BOY 8-11 Brace 3
Mr K K Permanand's NAMDAR 8-7 Davison 4
Not run: Rao Bahadur, Senapati, Super Charge, Himalaya, Beau Nash and Rampian.

Won by: 3/4 length, 5 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: F J Trahan.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Adi H Billimoria's SAY WHEN 8-8 Burn 1
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE d'AZUR 8-6 Carr 2
Mr R S Irani's COUGAR 8-5 H Singh 3
Mr Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE 9-4 Davison 4
Not run: Cyrenaica.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 26 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: F J Trahan.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (12-31 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E.) 8-30 Variety. 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 Bhimsen Joshi. 9-40 Ghulam Husain 10-0 B. R. Deodhar. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Anasuya Chowdhury. 11-30 Vilayat Husain (Vocal).

12-15 p.m. Malika Pukhraj. 12-35 Sarangi Recital. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Children's Programme (E). 4-20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 R. N. Karkare 5-30 Ghulam Husain. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Bhimsen Joshi. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Malika Pukhraj. 7-5 Sitar 7-15 B. R Deodhar. 8-0 Ansuya Chowdhury 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Listeners' Requests. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 "The Harbour Called Mulberry".

CITY CELEBRATES BATTLE OF BRITAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To celebrate the "Battle of Britain", a brilliant Military procession marched into the Cooperage as the rays of the dawn began glimmering in the Eastern horizon.

It conveyed a bright scene as some Military Naval officers and smartly dressed ladies and civilians occupied the galleries. The floating of a number banners and pennons added to the dazzling appearance of the Martial parade

There was a dead silence for about an hour during the parade until the music of the Band of the Bombay City Police rang out a marching note.

The Rev. M. T. Hagarty and the Rev. J. Heament of the Church of England and free church respectively after their prayers dwelt upon the magnificent services rendered especially by Royal Air Force, constituting the most important and remarkable period of British history and Battle of Britain.

Pundit Vinayakrao Patvardhan's Special Programme

With a view to develop taste for classical music various programmes are being arranged. The first of the programme will be a Special Musical Concert by Pundit Vinayakrao Patvardhan at Sohrab Palamcote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, on Sunday the 23rd September 1945 at 5 P.M. (S.T.). Tickets of Rs. 3/-, Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/-. Can be had from:—(1) Mrs. Freany M. Cama, 63, Pedder Road. Phone No. 44816. (2) James Tea Co., Shivaji Bhuvan, Kohinoor Road, Dadar (G. I.P.). (3) Mr. Kodur Nair, Imperial Bank, Fort. (4) Mr. Kodur Nair, Charu Sadan, 4th Lane Jn., Sir Bhalchandra Road, Hindoo Colony, Dadar.

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The TOILERS & The TILLERS!

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Direction-Photography:— BIMOL ROY

Music:— R. C. BORAL RADHAMOHAN, BINOTA, B. S. KAPOOR & OTHERS

Daily:— 4, 7, 10 p. m.

Advance Booking:— 10 to 12 noon

3rd WEEK

MINERVA

EVEN BETTER THAN THEIR PERFORMANCE IN RAMSHASTRI!

RAMNIK PRODUCTIONS Present

★ SHOBHANA SAMARTH
★ BABY SHAKUNTALA
★ ANANT MARATHE

in

TARAMATI

Directed by RAJA NENE

SECOND 2 WEEK

OF PROUD DELIGHT AND FULL-HOUSES!

ROXY

Daily: 4, 7, 10
Sun. Holidays Matinees 1 p. m.

★

HAPPY-GOODWIN RELEASE

★

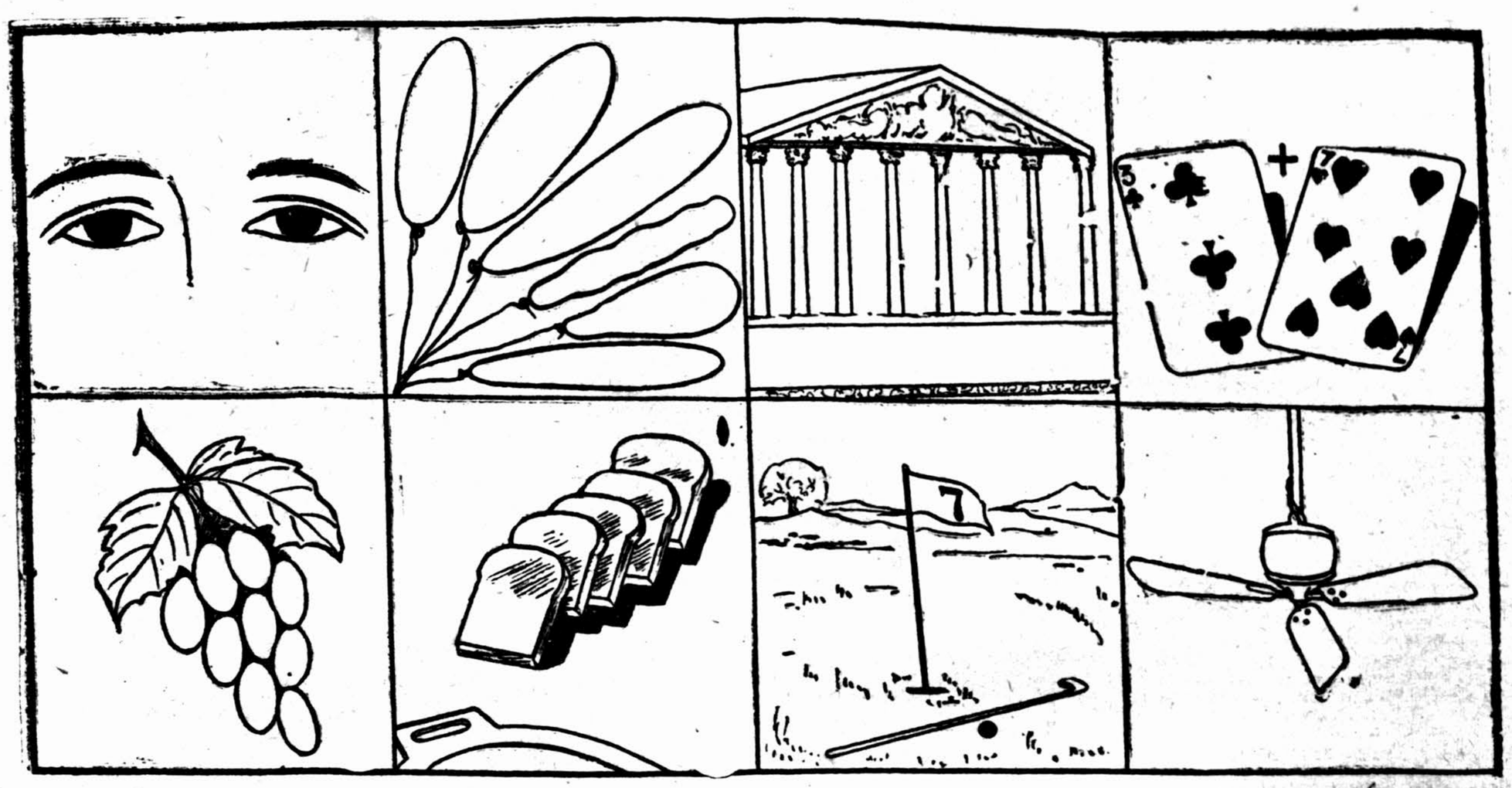
Music: K. BHOLE & R. PAL

★

Plans open 9-30 to 12, 3.30 to 6

Figures Competition

RUPEES 5,000 IN PRIZES



Acceding to the requests received from the readers to repeat "Figures Competition" which seems to have become very popular with them, we are giving it this time in a slightly altered form.

The prize money has been increased to Rs. 5,000/- to enable the entrants to earn substantial amounts.

Each of the 8 illustrations shown above, gives indication of a number. For example, the first illustration showing a pair of eyes would indicate the number 2. Similarly, the flag on the Golf Link gives an indication of 7. You have to find out these numbers and enter them in the blank spaces on the side of the plus signs (+), and show the sum of each such pair in the last column. For instance, the figure of 2 (indicated by the pair of eyes) is entered against 93 and the sum shown as 95 in the last column. Similarly, the figure 7 (indicated by the flag on the Golf Link) is entered against 33, and the sum of 40 in the last column. In this manner you are asked to enter the other six numbers in the Coupon, and show the sums in the last column, so that the grand total amounts to 512. If the "sums" entered in the last column, tally with those in the "correct solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible in the share of the prize, if not the whole of it, regardless of the order in which the numbers in the last column appear

You may send as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per coupon, before Wednesday, 19th. September 1945, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons.

Address:

Competition Manager,
The Bombay Chronicle;
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
73 +	
52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

Address _____

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
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52 +	
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84 +	
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Name _____

Address _____

Majority Vote Against Pakistan

63 PER CENT. MUSLIMS FOR PARTITION BUT 43 PER CENT. WANT ONLY EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS

Interesting Revelations In "Chronicle" Poll

The following was the second questionnaire of the "Bombay Chronicle" Poll published in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of September 2:

1. Shall India be partitioned on the lines suggested by the Muslim League?
2. Will adequate guarantees and safeguards for Minorities suffice instead?
3. Would you apply the principle of national Self-Determination for citizens born and living in the same country, but divided from one another on lines of religion?
4. Do you consider the Muslims of India are a different people from their non-Muslim fellow-citizens?
5. Are you a voter
   (a) in a separate Muhammadan electorate? or
   (b) in a General Electorate?

The response to the second questionnaire of the "Bombay Chronicle" Poll has been very much better than on the first occasion. Partly, perhaps, that is due to the wider and deeper interest of the problem. In any case it is reasonable to conclude that general interest is growing in such matters. On the other hand, the total is yet too small to regard the replies as really a full index of public sentiment on such matters.

Of the replies received on the first question, 92 per cent of the total are against partition of India. Even if we take the vote of Muslims alone, 63 per cent seem to be for partition, and 37 per cent against. On the other hand, the other minorities replying to the same question are overwhelmingly against partition, that is to say, 87 per cent against and 13 per cent for it. Less than 1 per cent are indifferent on this matter.

MAJORITY FOR EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS

On question 2, nearly 95 per cent are in favour, who consider that adequate guarantees and safeguards for minorities ought to satisfy all reasonable demands. Of the Muslim voters alone, in this case 43 per cent are also inclined to take the same view, while 57 per cent do not think that such safeguards or guarantees would suffice. Of the other minorities, also, 87 per cent are in favour of guarantees and safeguards for minorities, which they consider would be adequate, while only about 12 1/2 per cent are against. On this question only less than 1 per cent are "indifferent".

On Question 3, namely, the application of the principle of self-determination for citizens born and living in the same country, but divided from one another on lines of religion, 28 per cent of the total are in favour, 70 per cent against, while only about 2 per cent are "indifferent".

Taking the replies community wise, 80 per cent of the non-Muslim voters are against such a principle being applied to peoples of the same country, while of the Muslim replies 70 per cent are in favour, 22 per cent against, and 8 per cent 'indifferent'. Of the other minorities half are for and half against, while none 'indifferent'.

MUSLIMS NOT DIFFERENT NATION

On question 4, whether the Muslims of India are a different people from their non-Muslim fellow-citizens, of the total 95 per cent reply in the negative, while only about 4 per cent are in favour, and none are 'indifferent', though one of these replies was not marked at all in any column on that question.

As regards the last question, the overwhelming replies to (a) members of separate Muslim electorates number about 5 per cent of the total replies. The rest do not indicate their community, but it may be presumed that they belong to the general non-Muhammadan constituency. For in (b) of the same question they number about 77 per cent.

In this connection it may be noted that some of the replies suggest either a confusion of thought or a deliberate attempt to mislead inasmuch in some cases a cross has been marked in both the positive and the negative columns. We trust this practice will not be indulged in by serious students in such matters.

Many suggestions have been received for improving the form as well as the conduct of the Poll, which are under careful consideration and every attempt is being made to carry out as many of them as are useful and practicable, for which thanks are due to those who have made them.

Our New Delhi Letter

Wavell-Phobia In Capital Resettlement Plans & Retrenchment Racket!

The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council can be placed in three categories—those who work, those who travel and those who sit at home, presumably suffering from Wavell-phobia. The members for War, Home, Finance, War Transport, Supply, Labour and Food are always at their office desk by 10-30 a. m. They generally stay in the Secretariat till lunch except the Finance Member, who seldom leaves his office before 5 p. m. Their regular office attendance gives a tone to their departments. The files are not jammed. Like "Railway wagons", the files in their departments keep on moving.

The Commerce Member, Sir Azizul Huque is perennially on tour. He likes travelling. He has one advantage He has able and hard-working secretaries in Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. N R. Pillai. The caravan passes on.

Sir Jogindra Singh normally is away from the Headquarters, at least for half the year. He is at Simla, unless he is touring.

Dr N. B. Khare does not like New Delhi or New Delhi does not like him. He nas a bad heart and spent nearly two months at Poona this year.

No Room For Roy!

The Law Member, Sir Asoka Roy, is the Leader of "sit at homes." He has not even a room in the Secretariat. The others generally come once a week to the Secretariat—after the Executive Council meeting, unless the Executive Council meets in the afternoon.

Things were different under the old regime. There were fewer members—seven to be exact. They took their work seriously. They have left their mark on India. The late Sir N. N. Sarkar, in recent years piloted the Companies and the Insurance bills. He assisted in piloting the Income-tax and Motor Vehicles bills. But, they were not threatened with the Wavell Plan.

Some day somebody will write about the wisdom or otherwise of expansion or shall we say inflation of the Executive Council. Judging from its results it has secured neither efficiency nor public support. It has been a deadweight on India. It has created a new type of vested interest. A member of the expanded Executive Council at the time of Simla Conference complained that the Wavell Plan was a breach of agreement as far as he was concerned. He was appointed for the interim period, pending settlement amongst the major elements in the national life of India. It was never intended that the Government would make an attempt to bring about a settlement. Some people are never satisfied.

Blueprints For Election

Adult franchise and blueprints by all major political parties outlining their proposals on vital issues facing India are urged by a front-rank Indian politician, who prefers to remain anonymous for present. India today stands at crossroads. Post-war development—political, economic, social and educational—is the major issue facing the country. In the political field there is the question of a united versus a divided India. There is also the question of the Indian States. A blue print by the major political parties will clear the air and determine the issue on which the electorate will be called upon to give their verdict.

Such a blueprint of the Congress, for instance, will allay the apprehensions of the minorities. On the issue of State versus private enterprise it will help the Congress to win over the working classes from Communists.

The Muslim League blueprint will for one thing remove the apprehensions of the Sikhs. A reference is made to the posers by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum in his latest book "Gold and Guns on Pathan Frontier." He says, "Mr. Jinnah wants self-determination for the Mussalmans. There is to be no plebiscite. He would not be perturbed in the least if large non Muslim majority areas of Punjab, Bengal and the Assam are included in the Pakistan. What sort of Muslim State would the Eastern Provinces be where almost half the population is non-Muslim? Would it be a healthy state. Would it be strong? Would it have peace?

If the Mussalmans who form one fourth of the population of India must have a separate State or States how could non-Muslims in the Eastern Pakistan—almost equal numerically to the Muslims—be denied similar privilege. Again the same series of questions confront us with respect to the North-Western Pakistan. Would Punjab, the main pillar of this State, be a healthy Muslim State with about 43 per cent of hostile non-Muslims inhabiting the area contiguous to Hindustan". Abdul Qaiyum since the publication of his book has joined the Muslim League but the questions he raised still remain, it is asserted by the front-rank politicians. The League blueprint should aim in answering such and other questions.

British Govt.'s Responsibility

The responsibility of the British Government is equally great. It should declare in unequivocal terms what is it's aim and object in holding the elections. Elections will serve no useful purpose if they were held to ogserve constitutional formality. If elections are held with the ultimate aim of constituting a constituent assembly, the British Government should say so in unequivocal terms and should declare that no party would be eligible for the membership of the constituent assembly unless it sought the verdict of the electorates on the basis of a clearly defined blueprint.

In the absence of such a blueprint the Congress, for instance, would seek the country's verdict on the "Quit India" resolution and the League on the Pakistan. This verdict will, however, be inconclusive because the large masses of the people will have no say in deciding the issue. The Central Assembly, it is explained, is still elected on the basis of 1919 Act, but even 1935 Act enfranchises only 14 per cent of the population. The country's destiny could not be bartered away by a small franchise of its people constituting middle classes and business plutocrats, who are playing at politics to suit their business.

The release and re-settlement plans of the Government of India for Indians are still in the making. "Discussions are still at very high level", is the reply one gets in the Secretariat. Meanwhile plans are announced for the re-settlement of British personnel in India. The Planning Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal announced here recently that the Government of India have decided to set up a pool of engineers. This pool will consist of 100 engineers to be released from the army. They will be a standing liability on the Government of India till their services are required by the Provincial Governments. Even then the Provinces will pay them at their own rates, the balance being defrayed by the Government of India. Another pool of officers—about 200-is being created for administrative appointment on the civil side. The persons in this pool again, will be mostly British personnel released from the Army. British women are not neglected, notwithstanding Begun Shahnawaz's Department sweating under Khas Tatis in 80 degree temperature of New Delhi.

What A Racket!

Government of India are now canvassing for jobs for British women employed in different voluntary organisations such as Red Cross, Women's Voluntary Services, Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Society, Salvation Army and Y.W.C.A. In a circular the Government of India says: "At present these workers are being paid about Rs. 220 p. m. plus uniform free boarding, lodging and all other privileges and facilities available for the Army. If their services are required hereafter, they will have to be paid wages higher than what they are at present getting to compensate the loss for the privileges, facilities, and benefits that they are getting under the Army Establishments."

Presumably, by staying on in India, these women will be making sacrifice and hence the demand for compensation. In order to raise their standard of living, these social workers will presumably inculcate the cult of powder and lip stick amongst the women in countryside. In Passage Priority Directorate alone about thirty British women are being appointed on "starvation wages" ranging from Rs 400 onwards. What a racket? And, still some are glibly talking of retrenchment in New Delhi. The "axe" is only for Indians.

MISBEHAVIOUR OF U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (Reuter): Reuter's Special Correspondent cables that the lax conduct by American troops in Europe is building up hostility towards Americans at large and a slump in the United States' troops' morals threatens a serious situation. These assertions are made by American correspondents themselves, in a series of frank and remarkable articles appearing in newspapers in America. A plea is made for renewed courses in the Army to make G.I. Joe understand what Peace is all about, in the same way as reasons for war were explained to them formerly.

The "New York Times" correspondent in Brussels cabled that "the conduct of the American G. I. and his officers has become so bad in Western Europe that responsible quarters are very much concerned."

Quoting a case of American troops who took German girls to a dance given by the Belgian resistance movement—and who were nearly lynched in consequence—the correspondent said: "Some of our troops are showing no discretion in their approach to women. A Belgian's stern verdict carries this indictment: they must learn to respect our country even if they have no self-respect'."

The newspaper P. M. attributes the incidents to "lack of proper enlightenment and weakening of motivation", and says that something must be done quickly.

SHALL INDIA BE PARTITIONED?
Before you answer questions on
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READ
WHY PAKISTAN?—
AND WHY NOT?
by K. T. SHAH
Rs. 5/-
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PEOPLES' BUILDING Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1

INDIA'S TRANSITION TO PEACE ECONOMY

Reconstruction Plan Inspired By National Purpose Urged

BEZWADA, Sept. 15.

"The answer to the fissiparous and disintegrating tendencies of sectional interests territorial and communal is a comprehensive plan for economic reconstruction inspired by a national purpose and implemented by a National Administration", observed Mr. G. L. Mehta, presiding at the first Andhra Industrial Conference organised by the Andhra Manufacturers' Association at Bezwada to-day. Mr. Mehta said that "we have such an enormous leeway to make up that it is more than ever necessary to develop our productive resources with all the aid which science and organisation can give us. The war has many lessons to teach us, but none is so important as about the economic unity of the country whose several parts are closely interdependent. India's national entity is no mere geographical expression, but a pattern of integrated economic relationship. The necessity of a common economic policy should be recognised and its importance has been evident in matters of food and cloth.

PREVENT ECONOMIC ILL-BALANCE

Such common economic policy, however, is in no way incompatible with regional planning and decentralisation of industries. We should prevent and cure economic ill-balance in the country for social as well as strategic reasons. Electrification and a better system of transport would offer a much wider field of choice so far as location of industries is concerned. Regional planning, however, should not involve the creation of economic zollvereins which would tend to hinder trade and industry and retard economic development. No adequate data is available in our country about the relative advantages offered by different regions for particular industries. The question of industrial development of Andhra Desh has to be considered in the larger background of Indian industrial development. We require industries to-day for stability and continuity of employment and to prevent the collapse of economic activity leading to a deflationary spiral. Such industrial development as has taken place in the country has been commensurate neither with its resources nor its needs.

After dealing with the particular industrial problems of Andhra Desh and the possibilities of industrial development, Mr. Mehta welcomed the decision of the Government to have a national mineral policy and urged the discontinuance of the activities of special bodies which had been functioning during the war under Anglo-American auspices for mobilising rare materials and metals, because national control and possession of raw materials and mineral resources is vital for India's economic development.

PEACE ECONOMY

Referring to the problems of transition to peace economy, Mr. Mehta regretted that the long-term tariff policy of the Government had not yet been formulated nor suitable machinery devised for the purpose of determining the nature and quantum of assistance and protection to be given by the State to Industries. Priorities, controls and licensing do form integral parts of a scheme of planning but we seem to have only the restrictive parts without the constructive and beneficent features of planning. What is needed is that the policies of the Government must be integrated and co-ordinated which, however, is impossible unless we have an autonomous and composite Government at the Centre free to pursue national economic policies untramelled by controls from Whitehall and not subjected to constitutional restrictions on its sovereignty. Unless that is done, planning will be a vague and receding hope rather than a focus of enthusiasm.

INDUSTRY—A SOCIAL UNIT

The main objective of economic and social policy, said Mr. Mehta in conclusion, should be to raise the standard of health, comfort and education of the mass of people. Industry is not a mere mechanism for financial gains but a social unit with wide responsibilities. The industrial structure should be designed to have the largest possible elasticity in working subject to the overriding claims of public interest. No longer do men look upon poverty as inevitable or drudgery, disease, filth, famine, floods and economic maladjustments and disparities as unavoidable. In this era of the "common man" who has been promised "freedom from want", fruits of resources and technology are demanded more and more by the people themselves. Planning must involve the allocation of productive resources primarily for the widest and most economical consumption by the people. Our incentive should be nothing less than the welfare of the nation.

Princess Elizabeth receiving a bouquet from Miss Prabhavati Chandekar, an Indian student, on a visit to the Royal College of Nursing, Henrietta Place, London.

ACCIDENT BEFALLS PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Sustains Minor Injuries Due To Fall From Her Horse

LONDON Sept. 15. (Reuter): Princess Elizabeth, hair to the British Throne, was thrown from her horse recently and severely bruised on both legs.

So says an official statement from Balmoral, the royal family's scottish home to-day. She has been ordered to rest for a day or two.

Her injuries are not serious, it was emphasised and there is every hope that she will be able to fulfil her engagements at Edinburgh and Glasgow at the end of the month. The Princess, who is 19, was riding in the Balmoral castle grounds with her 15-year-old sister, Princess Margaret Rose, when the accident happened.

INDIA WILL HAVE TO WAIT TWO YEARS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): Capital goods necessary for the industrial development of India would require at least two years to reach the country from abroad, said Mr. N. R. Sarkar, former member, Viceroy's Executive Council, who recently returned from the United Kingdom and America, at a luncheon reception given by the All-India Soap Makers' Association to-day.

Wavell Back In India

Important Statement Expected Shortly

KARACHI, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, returned to India to-day after three weeks' stay in Britain. His Excellency was received at the Marine Air Port by Sir Hugh Dow, Governor of Sind.

Dressed in a brown lounge suit, Lord Wavell looked cheerful as he alighted from the plane. He was accompanied by his sister Miss N. Wavell, the Hon. Mrs. Simon Ast-ley, and his 18-month old granddaughter.

The Viceregal Party will leave for Delhi to-morrow morning.

It is understood that Lord Wavell has called a special meeting of his Executive Council on Monday.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 16. (Reuter): Lord Wavell is expected to make an important statement shortly concerning his recent discussions with the new Labour Government regarding India's constitutional problem.

Thus far the nature of the forthcoming statement is a closely guarded secret, but in view of the promptness with which the new Labour Government asked Lord Wavell to return for consultations, and the extensive character of the the outcome of Labour's first move regarding India is awaited with intense interests.

M. P'S TO MEET INDIA SECRETARY TO-MORROW

LONDON, Sept. 15. Reuter): A Parliamentary deputation to the Secretary of State for India, consisting of members of the Parliamentary Committee of India League, will be received by Lord Pethick-Lawrence on Monday.

The deputation will include Messrs. William Dobbie, William Cove, Reginald Sorensen, Julius Silverman, Percey Barstow, Alexander Sloan and Lester Hutchinson.

Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, will meet Lord Pethick-Lawrence on Tuesday.

INDIAN PROUD TO BE ON HIMMLER'S LIST

LONDON, Sept. 15. (Reuter): The only London Indian whose name appeared among 2,300 names in Himmler's "black list" prepared for German invasion of England in 1940 was Mr. Palme Dutt.

Mr. Palme Dutt told Reuter that he was not surprised to find his name on the Nazi "black list" and was proud to be on Himmler's list.

B.P.C.C. FACED WITH GUESTS' FOOD PROBLEM

Rationing Authorities Refuse To Relax Rule

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been confronted with a major problem regarding food arrangements for guests during the A.I.C.C. session. The problem has suddenly cropped up due to the want of desire on the part of the Rationing authorities to show a spirit of accommodation. According to the routine rules of rationing, visitors to Bombay are entitled to food ration only if their stay in the city extends beyond a week. Ninety-five per cent of the guests of the B.P.C.C. will be in Bombay for less than a week. The Rationing authorities do not seem to be in a mood to deposit from their routine even in an emergency, as during the A.I.C.C.

The only way out of the food debacle would be to accommodate the guests in hotels. But with the best of efforts the B.P.C.C. has been able to secure accommodation in hotels for only 200 guests. A thousand more guests will lie heavy on the chest of the Provincial Committee, unless a way out is found. But the B.P.C.C. is fully assured of public co-operation so that not much of difficulty is anticipated in solvng the problem. Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary told the press today that every effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to guests.

Sind Electoral Rolls Amendment Date

KARACHI, Sept. 15 (API): The Governor of Sind has passed an order extending upto October 4, 1945 the date for receiving applications for revision of the electoral rolls. The application fee is Rs. 10.

Party Formation Within Congress To Be Tabooed?

B.P.C.C.'s Suggestion To Secure Co-operation Of All Sections

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, has sent an intimation to the B.P.C.C. that practically all the suggestions put forward by the B.P.C.C. for the organisational reconstruction of the Congress have found a place on the Congress agenda. One of the most important of these is that party formation within he Congress should be totally done away with so as to avoid conflict of loyalties and indiscipline within the Congress organisation.

The B.P.CC. has suggested a detailed plan for securing co-operation of all sections, like students, kisans, workers, etc., for the Congress.

Tightening of the organisation at the top is suggested through a variety of means, including an insistence on a qualification that a Congressman contesting an executive post should put in regular work for the Congress for not less than seven hours in the week.

Booking Of Tickets For A.-I.C.C. Session Stopped

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All booking of tickets for admission to the A.I.C.C. has been stopped at the Congress House after a record rush. It is announced that tickets reserved for the provincial committees will be distributed by secretaries of the Committees concerned. Intending visitors are warned that they should not take the risk of coming to Bombay for the session unless they are already in possession of their tickets. The Construction Committee announces that there is no further scope for extension of the pandal.

Special Postal & Telegraphic Office For A.-I.C.C. Session

For the first time in the history of the A.I.C.C., a Post, Office will be housed on the premises of the A.I.C.C. pandal during the ensuing session, for the benefit of guests and pressmen from other provinces. There will be arrangements at this office to book press telegrams, money orders and the like. After booking, press messages will be sent to the Malabar Hill Post Office for being relayed out of Bombay.

BRIGHT FUTURE BEFORE INDIAN JOURNALISM

SURAT, Sept. 15 (API): Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, addressing the Journalists of Surat this morning visualised a bright future for Indian journalism. He felt that the prosperity enjoyed by Indian papers during the war will continue in the coming years. The mofussil papers should expect competition from big papers which would, with the help of improved transport facilities, be able to reach mofussil centres simultaneously with mofussil papers. But with the political advancement of India, voters would have, to be educated and there will be a great demand for mofussil papers which deal with the conditions and problems of the villages and taluka towns.

Mr. Brelvi said that while now the papers published news from important district centres, a day would come when mofussil papers may have to collect news from every village.

Local editors urged upon Mr. Brelvi that mofussil papers should be represented on the A.I.N.E.C. Standing Committee.

Mr. Brelvi will unveil an oil-portrait of Dewan Bahadur Chunilal Gandhi, the founder of the "Gujerat", a leading Gujarati daily, in the office of the paper.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Abu Jasdenwalla's Bombshell; World-Famous Cricketer As New C. C. I. Secretary; Surprises In Western India Badminton Championships; W. I. F. A. Secretary's Explanation: B. A. O.'s Success In Junior Harwood League; Olympic Union's Cross Country Run

By J. C. MAITRA

The sporting world of Bombay—nay, India—was startled on Friday morning by the announcement in the Press that Abu Jasdenwalla, who was Honorary Secretary of the Cricket Club of India for nearly eight years, has resigned his position and the world-famous cricketer K. S. Duleepsinhji has been elected in his place. Abu has been talking about relinquishing his charge for quite a long time. But nobody expected it so suddenly. A busy man that he is as a commercial magnate, his job at the C.C.I. took away a good deal of his time. He wanted a stipendiary Secretary in his place who could devote even more time than he did, as the duties and responsibilities of the position has increased tremendously during recent years.

JASDENWALLA'S MERITORIOUS SERVICES

But Abu was persuaded to remain in office by the force of his love for the C.C.I. and the insistence of his colleagues who fully appreciated his worth and merit. It was undoubtedly due to his strenuous efforts that the Club was raised from the insolvent state which the previous Secretary, A. S. DeMello, had placed it in, to its present affluent condition. A huge debt of nearly twenty lakhs stared the sponsors of the C.C.I. in the face when he took up the office. Only a man of his great energy, ability and courage could be persuaded by the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, then its President, to face the situation and shoulder the heavy responsibility. How ably and successfully he has discharged his duties the world can see and judge. I have no doubt high incomiums will be showered on him from all quarters for his magnificent services so the cause of Indian cricket and sport in general and the C.C.I. in particular.

DULEEP STEPS IN

To relieve the unpleasant shock is the happy news that no less a personage than the celebrated Duleep has been elected to fill the vacancy. This is bound to be an agreeable surprise for everybody for who could have expected this easy-going prince to accept such an onerous position as the Secretaryship of the C.C.I.? Duleep has certainly staggered the sporting world by his self-abnegation in the cause of Indian cricket. The benefit of his marvellous play was lost to this country and the world prematurely owing to his ill-health. For a long time he has been planning and suggesting various methods for immensely improving the game in India. Here is a great opportunity for him to translate his views into solid action. I have every hope that he will succeed in doing so in a large measure at no distant date. It is the duty of every body to extend their fullest co-operation to him.

BADMINTON SURPRISES

There were surprises galore in the Western India Badminton Championships at the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday evening. Only the other day I wailed that there were no promising players in Bombay to replace some of the brilliant stars who have practically gone out of the horizon due to the call of Anno—Domini. Not that they have actually arrived, but some of our men gave exhibitions which were beyond our wildest expectations. Who could have anticipated that the three great stalwarts from the north, D. Charanjit and S. L. Jaini from Delhi and Surinder Mohun, the Punjab University Champion, would be knock-out in their very first encounter with three of our unseeded players?

UP-COUNTRY CHALLENGERS OVERPOWERED

As it happened, Charanjit went down to Clarence de Souza by the narrow margin of a single point in the third game after winning the first at the cost of one point too. It may be that overconfidence played a nimportant part in the Delhi starts undoing. But great credit is due to Clarence for his dashing and resourceful play against his redoubtable opponent.

Pushkarrao Desai had a terrific struggle with Jaini before he could overpower his adversary at 11—15, 17—15, 15—11. Then Archie Dias the St. Xavier's College champion accounted for Surinder Mohun by 14—18, 15—4, 15—9.

It may be true that the visiting players are not in their best form which they hoped to pick up during their progress to the final stage. But they were sadly disillusioned. All the mofussil hopes now centre round Davinder Mohun, the All-India Champion, who, however, managed to cross his first hurdle with ease.

W.I.F.A. SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION

The Honorary Secretary of the W.I.F.A. has issued a statement giving the reasons why the rule for extra-time was not enforced in the two matches of the Rovers Cup where Service teams were concerned. In the first instance Referee Moody's decision was upheld—of course they had no other option in the matter, as the referee's decision is final in such cases. It is however noteworthy that matches have been played and continued on worse grounds than the Italian Navy and the H.M.I. Dockyard faced on Monday last:

In the second case, the poor-referee, Gopalan, has been blamed for not enforcing the rule. Ordinarily there cannot be two opinions about it. But owing to the leniency the W.I.F.A. Committee has been showing to the service teams of late Gopalan was naturally nervous. Had he tried to enforce this rule and if the Royal Navy and the R.A.F. had refused to obey the chances are that there would have been a first class catastrophe—with the result the Indian referee might have lost his privilege of whistling at the Cooperage! And nothing would have happened to the teams concerned.

STRENGTHEN THEIR HANDS

The Committee has now taken the precaution of circularising all the clubs that this rule must be obeyed if the referee in charge ordains. It is good as far as it goes. But, as I have said before, the hands of the Indian referees need to be strengthened in such a manner that their actions against European offenders should be fully supported. In fact they should be encouraged to take strong—and even drastic measures—if any of them tries to go out of hand on the field. I know that I shall be accused of raising the question of racial discrimination again. But in the best interest of sport truth must be stated without fear or favour.

B.A.O'S SUCCESS IN JUNIOR LEAGUE

The Second Division of the Harwood League has ended at last with a run of nearly five months at the St. Xavier's College ground Parel. Of course this could have been finished much earlier, if the daily engagements were restricted only to competitive games. But with an eye to the gate more often than not, friendly matches of an attractive nature were given priority. So the tournament dragged to the inordinate length as stated above.

The Base Accounts Office (R.A.F.) won the championship for the second year in succession by defeating the second string of the City Police on Tuesday last. Is it not strange that the team which gained the leading position last year should have been allowed to compete for it again this season? In the ordinary course they should have been promoted to the first Division. But for reasons best known to the authorities this was not done, although in the case of Indian sides this was rigorously enforced. Docks Operating became runners-up, having one point less than the leaders and one point more than the Cops.

CHECKS IN CROSS COUNTRY RUN

It is gratifying to note that athletes are now taking greater interest in their sporting events than ever before. The fact that as many as 23 competitors took part in the Cross Country Run recently organised by the Olympic Athletes Union, a body manned by experienced and representative athletes only, gives us the pointer. It was an excellent idea to introduce the checks and tokens which prevented competitors from claiming honours to which they had no right, as it generally happens in runs of this kind. Actually Leo Pereira and Lt. Gunn and some others missed the last token on the way! Only V. Elliot collected all the six. So Pereira and Gunn had to yield the first rank to him!

Bringing Up Electoral Rolls Up-to-date

Bombay Govt. Extends Time Limit For Enrolment

In the Press Note of September 7, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay announced that he would be prepared to issue directions for the preparation of lists of amendments to the rolls of the constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council on receipt of applications made to the relevant registering authorities before September 15, 1945. The Press Note of September 10, 1945, amplified the legal position by pointing out that, to enable the Governor to issue these directions, it was only necessary for one person in each constituency to apply to the registering authority for amendment of the electoral rolls. In view, however, of the fact that applications have so far been received only in respect of a few constituencies, His Excellency the Governor has decided to amend the Bombay Legislative Assembly/Council Electoral (Preparation, Revision and Publcation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1936(to enable him to issue the direction for the preparation of lists of amendments 'suo moto' irrespective of any applications.

His Excellency the Governor has also decided to postpone the dates for the first and second publications of the lists of amendments to Monday, December 3, 1945, and Monday, January 21, 1946, respectively in order that the longest possible period should be available for bringing the rolls up-to-date.

Shanta's Dance Recital In Aid Of Nehru Fund

Smti Shanta, the well-known Bharat Natya artiste is giving a recital at the Excelsior on the 20th inst. in aid of Kamala Nehru hospital fund. From her extensive repertoire, Shanta has chosen choicest pieces for 'Alarippu', 'Jatiswaram', 'Varnam', 'Abhinayam' and 'Tillana' for the occasion and it will be a Classic recital to the accompaniment of Karnataki music. Though a Bombay girl, Shanta has emerged as a full-fledged Bharatnatya exponent having undergone intensive training under Pandanallur Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, who is today the

SMTI. SHANTA

greatest living master of the art. Apart from technical proficiency, she has caught the spirit of artistry in Bharatnatya in all its 'Rasas' and 'Bhavas', and projects an atmosphere of beauty and gaiety of the eternal feminine which is the highlight of Bharatnatya. Her 'head to foot' dance with the crescendo of quick movements and fast changing footwork breathes vim, vitality and vigour and adds a classical note to the presentation. Though scheduled to dance for the Vikramaditya festival Shanta was prevented from doing so by unfortunate illness. It is worthy of note that her 'premiere' in Bombay is in aid of a national memorial

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CONGRESS PLENARY SESSION NEXT EASTER?

U. S. NET CLOSES ON JAP CRIMINALS

Bataan "Death March" Beast Arrested

TOKYO, Sept. 15. (Reuter): The hunt is on in Japan to-day for Shigenori Togo, who was the Japanese Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbour. This short-sighted ardent pro-German was responsible for the so-called peace negotiations at the very time Japanese bombers were speeding towards Pearl Harbour and is now high up on Gen. MacArthur's list of wanted "criminals". cables, Reuter's special correspondent in Tokyo.

Four other members of the ill-fated Pearl Harbour cabinet have surrendered, it was announced to-day at the headquarters of United States iEighth Army. Two other Ministers of that Cabinet have committed suicide and four are still at large of whom chief is Shigenori Togo.

American doctors who have been fighting for four days to save the life of Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of the Pearl Harbour cabinet, who shot himself just before his arrest, declared his condition to-day was good but full recovery would take a long time.

The A. P. A." adds: It was learned yesterday that Tojo, left a carefully worded statement saying: In Death I shall become a guardian of my nation", before he attempted suicide last Tuesday.

The former "puppet" Burmese military attache in Tokyo, Maung Then, who is among those on General MacArthur's "wanted" list was among those who gave himself up to-day.

Among seven more wanted men handed over to-day by the Japanese Government to the American Eighth Army were Captain Tokuda, accused of carrying out experiments on living prisoners of war and Colonel Suzuki, Commander of the notorious Shinagawa prisoner camp.

"SERVED IN INDIA"

Lieut.-General Masataru Homma, who was also handed over, stated that he had "served in India." He was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines when the Bataan Peninsula was overrun and the man who ordered the "Death March" which cost the lives of many American prisoners

Among other Japanese handed over were Lieut.-General Shigenori Kuroda who was commander in the Philippines in 1943, Yoshitaka Uenda who is credited with being the master-mind behind the plan for Japanese territorial expansion and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto who was leader of the youth organisation and other imperialist movements.

Thus the American net is steadily closing on men wanted either for participation in the attack on Pearl Harbour or for atrocities against the Allies.

"WILL NOT NEGOTIATE BUT DICTATE"

The Japanese News Agency, "Domei", suspended by Gen. MacArthur yesterday, is to be permitted to resume operations only on a limited domestic scale and under complete American censorship, it was announced here to-day by Col. Hoover, head of Gen MacArthur's censorship office. "Domei" will be closed again if it transgresses, he said.

Col. Hoover called the heads of "Domei" and Japanese radio stations and told them that distorted stories of occupation must cease, as Japan was "a defeated nation."

Col. Hoover said that Gen. MacArthur wished it to be clearly understood that the Allied powers do not regard Japan as an equal in any way. "Japan is a defeated enemy which has not yet demonstrated her right to a place among civilised nations", said Col. Hoover. "The tone of coloured news you have been presenting to the public gives the impression that the Supreme Commander is negotiating with the Japanese Government. He will not negotiate but will dictate orders to it."

BR. WAR MINISTER IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jack Lawson, Britain's Secretary of State for war, arrived in Bombay from Karachi this morning.

Immediately after arrival Mr. Lawson visited military units in Bombay and enquired about their conditions.

Mr. Lawson is staying in the city for one day.

High Command Sees Need For Fresh Party Elections

TIME ENOUGH TO HOLD ANOTHER A.I.C.C. SESSION TO DRAW UP MANIFESTO

POONA, September 15 (A.P.I.): The question of holding a plenary session of the Indian National Congress as soon as possible is engaging the attention of the Congres High Command, writes the political correspondent of the "Associated Press of India."

The question is whether elections to the provincial Congress committees which form the electoral college for the election of the new Congress President should be held before the general elections to the provincial assemblies or after. The Congress High Command realises the electioneering alue of a plenary session of the Congress, but at the same time Congress leaders are anxious to avoid diversion of Congressmen's attention from conducting the election campaign for the provincial general elections. The Congress President told me that the Congress Working Committee fully appreciates the fact that the present Congress Executive and the Provincial Congress Committees are five years old and the need for holding fresh elections for Congress is fully realised; but it is essential that Congress attention for the next three or four months be concentrated on the general elections to the provincial assemblies.

DURING EASTER WEEK

The Working Committee has to see if, consistent with concentrating on Provicial Assembly elections, the Congress can manage to create new Provincial Congress Committees by holding elections to the Provincial Congress Committees, say, during the next three months If this is feasible then a plenary session of the Congress may be possible in Easter Week. If Easter Week is missed then there may be difficulty in holding the session of the Congress either in summer months or during the monsoon, which in turn would mean that there will be no session of the Congress for nearly a year after the termination of the war. This is inconceivable and, therefore, the Working Committee has to frame a programme in such a manner as to enable the holding of Congress elections and contesting of general elections to provincial assemblies, simultaneously. This is what the committee will have to consder.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Congress President told me today that the election manifesto for the Central Assembly elections will be prepared by the Congress Working Committee after the conclusion of the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay, but hoped to hold another session of the A.I.C.C. to consider the election manifesto for the general elections to the provincial assemblies. He would have liked to place the Central Assembly election manifesto also before the A.I.C.C. but there is no time to do this.

The position regarding the manifesto for the Provincial Assembly elections, he declared ,was entirely different because these elections are not likely to come off till February or March and therefore, there will be time enough to hold another session of the A.I.C.C. to approve the election manifesto.

Furthermore, from the pointof view of the Congress the provincial elections are more important than the Central Assembly elections because it will be the provincial assemblies which would elect the Constituent Assembly to frame a new constitution for India.

INTERNAL ORGANISATION

The Congress Working Committee has appointed a sub-committee to report within three days on matters connected with the reorganisation of the Congress. The main function of this sub-committee is to decide whether parties and groups having outside affiliations such as the Communists, Kisans, students and Labour organisations should be allowed, firstly, Congress primary membership and, if allowed, whether such persons should be eligible for holding executive posts in the Congress organisation. Suggestions have been made that all bodies and groups having outside affiliations and desiring to join the Congress should be asked to sever their outside organisational affiliations. The sub-committee is at present battling with this all-important problem and is expected to submit its report to the Working Committee in a day or two.

Anoher important organisational problem that is facing the Working Committee is whether the present Provincial Congress Committees, which under the existing constitution cannot fuction as they are more than three years old, should be continued or fresh elections for provincial Congress Committees should be immediately ordered. If fresh elections are to be ordered, then should the basic notice of two months be given or an exception should be made in view of the extraordinary circumstances in which normal elections could not be held. This involves a constitutional question and the sub-committee has been asked to define the constitutional issue involved in it.

NON-LEAGUERS MUST UNITE

The Congress President told the "Associated Press" today that he proposes to advise all non-League Muslims like Nationalist Muslims, Ahrars, Majlis, etc; to come under one banner and contest the forthcoming elections to the central and provincial Assemblies on the issue of a United India, which, he emphasised, is in the best interests of the Muslims.

"I have no doubt", said the Congress President, "the ideal of a united India will find substantial support in the Muslim majority provinces such as the Punjab, Bengal, North-west Frontier and Sind."

Working Committee Demands Release Of Indian National Army Personnel

POONA, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee held a further two hours session this morning and passed a resolution urging the release of officers and men and women of "The Indian National Army".

The resolution also appealed to Government not to carry out sentences of death already passed on any Indian soldier or civilian in connection with any activities pertaining to the war.

This resolution will be placed before the All-India Congress Committee.

It reads: "The A.I.C.C. has learnt with concern that large numbers of officers and men and women of the Indian National Army formed in Malaya and Burma in 1942, as well as some Indian soldiers from the western parts, are at present in various Indian and foreign prisons awaiting trial or other decisions of the authorities.

In view of all the circumstances prevailing in India, Malaya, Burma and elsewhere at the time of the formation of this army and subsequently, and further in view of the declared objects of this army, these officers and men and women should have been treated as combatants and prisoners of war and discharged at the conclusion of hostilities.

WANTED FREEDOM

The A.I.C.C. is, however, strongly of opinion that for other additional reasons of far reaching consequences and in view of the termination of the war, it would be a tragedy if these officers, men and women were punished for the offence of having laboured, however mistakenly, for the freedom of India.

They can be of the greatest service in the heavy work of building up a new and free India.

They have already suffered heavily and any additional punishment will not only be unjustified, but will cause sorrow in innumerable homes and to the Indian people as a whole, and will widen the gulf between India and England.

The A.I.C.C., therefore, earnestly trusts that these officers and men and women in this army will be released.

The A.I.C.C. also trusts that the Indian civilian population of Malaya Burma and elsewhere who joined the India Independence League will in no way be harassed or subjected to any penalty.

The A.I.C.C. further trusts that any sentence of death already passed on any Indian soldier or civilian in connection with any activities connected with the war will not be carried out."

BITTERNESS THAT FOLLOWS DIVISION

Why Should Congress Court It, Asks Jagat Narain

POONA, Sept. 15 (UPI): "I have not only tried to impress upon the members of the Working Committee that my resolution is definite and positive as it leaves no room for any declaration that any part or unit of India can be permitted to secede if it decides by a majority of voters after a general plebiscite to do so", says Mr. Jagat Narain Lal in a statement.

Continuing, he says: "I have also emphasised the fact that nothing could be more fatal and suicidal for the cause of India's unity and nationalism than that of lending the support of the Congress to and encouraging the fissiparous tendencies, which have already become so highly developed, to assume still more alarming shape on the eve of the impending constitutional changes in the country."

"It is the third party," he adds, "which has encouraged those tendencies from the very beginning and has helped them take so acute a shape during the last few years of political deadlock and embitterment. It is they who have raised the ghost. It is for them to fight or bury it. Why should the Congress lend its moral prestige or support to it and make itself responsible for that internal strike and bitterness which must inevitably follow if any scheme of separation is put into action.

"It (Pakistan) is a double-edged sword which cuts those who use it and those, as well, against whom it is used."

NOON ON LEAGUE MISSION

LAHORE, [illegible] 15. (A.P.I.): Sir Feroz Khan Noon in an interview to the "Associated Press of India" immediately after relinquishing charge of the Defence Membership of the Government of India said: "My mission first of all is to achieve unity among the Muslims. Unless they are united they cannot speak with one voice and protect their interests. Once they are united it would be easier for them to come to an understanding with the Congress. And through the strength and unity of the Punjab Muslims we may reach a solution of the political problems of India".

Answering a question Sir Feroz briefly touched upon the nature of the talks he will shortly have with the Punjab Premier Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, leader of the Unionist Party. He said: "First of all, I am going to see the Premier and all his friends who are also my friends, for I have worked among them for sixteen years. I would do my utmost to make them join the Muslim League. This effort at an understanding should not take more than a week or ten days".

Asked whether he would call a Press Conference as contemplated by him earlier Sir Feroz said: "Now I do not want to say anything which might annoy the Unionists. If I fail, then I shall hold a Press Conference."

DESHPANDE BLAMES GOVT. FOR SATARA EPISODE

Urges Prosecution Of Jailed Persons To Prove Charges

Addressing a mammoth public meeting held at Shivaji Park, Bombay, under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, expressed the view that the recalcitrance and high-handedness of Government officers were responsible for the Satara episode. Mr. Deshpande further warned the Government that if they persisted in their policy of ruthless persecution and oppression of the Satara stalwarts, the whole of India would compel them to give justice to those whom justice was denied. The speaker also called upon the Congress to take up the Satara issue, because, in his opinion, the happenings in Satara were a part and parcel of the 1942 movement.

Concluding, Mr .Deshpande called upon the Government to prosecute those who were in jail, and **prove their charges against them.**

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. 2 (b)

Self-Determination

Connected with Pakistan is the question as to what will happen to the non-Muslim minorities in the partitioned areas.—assuming partition is decided upon, and agreed to. Will they be allowed the same right of self-determination and permitted to secede from the newly established partitioned State, if they do not choose to live in a state with the perpetual majority of those alien to them in religion?

PERMANENT ALLIANCE OR TREATY ARRANGEMENTS

Assuming again that partition becomes a settled fact, will the two or three separate States (or more), which may thus be set up, remain mutually hostile and each strictly on the defensive? Or should there be some permanent alliance or treaty arrangements, by which matters of common concern are managed by some common authority, without that authority becoming a single Central Government for all divisions of the partitioned land? Having lived together for a century, all parts and people of India have many interests of the most vital importance in common and it will be inexcusable folly to sacrifice these interests, even if there must be a partition by omitting to devise and maintain some common machinery for administering matters of common concern. Such arrangements can be arrived at without necessarily sacrificing the independent sovereignty of these new States, e.g., in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary before 1917 or in the Union of England and Scotland under King James I In those instances there was a single common ruler; but even that is not absolutely necessary for devising such a common machinery for common concerns

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

The problem of the Indian States coming within the boundaries of the new States.—assuming partition becomes an accomplished fact,—is another hard nut to crack. The States have treaties with the British Crown and on the disappearance of that element from the Indian constitution, the question is unavoidable, viz., to which of the new States should the rights and liabilities under the Treaties be transferred? Who shall be the Paramount Power, and over whom?

It is a wholly different question as to whether the partitioned units will be able each to maintain a reasonable standard of efficient and progressive government within its territories and afford its people a guarantee of material betterment such as is demanded everywhere nowadays. Will the separate Muslim or Hindu States have the necessary resources, equipment, skill, experience and enterprise for attaining such objectives? Will each of them be able to defend itself against aggression from beyond its non-Hindustan frontiers? These are all important matters, which must be satisfactorily solved, before the main issue can be settled.

The Questionnaire

The following are the questions:—

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
1. Assuming partition is to be accepted in principle, will you decide the issue finally by the vote of:			
(a) All the adult citizens; or			
(b) Only the Muslim voters all over India; or			
(c) Muslim voters only in the Provinces with Muslim majority?			
2. Assuming Partition to be agreed to, will the separating units be			
(a) each a separate, sovereign State by itself; or			
(b) combine among themselves to form their own separate Federations in the adjoining areas?			
3. Will each of the States separating			
(a) be able to assure a minimum standard of living to every citizen in its jurisdiction?			
(b) Will their federation do so better?			
(c) Will each be able effectively to defend itself?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

** OCCUPATION* _____

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 24th of September, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen, or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity

There Is Men Shortage In America!

(Continued from Page 5)

women living apart in divorce testify.

Life does not have to lose all its meaning for women who do not marry. It can be far from empty, especially in this era. Women now face wide, unploughed fields of endeavour. They stand up against the challenge of the world of tomorrow. They can avoid the bitterness that follows a war of the vastness of this one by turning to the fights of peace.

The Good Life

As the world spins wildly with international and national problems, women can work toward understanding them. They can take action, direct or indirect. Those who want direct action can set out to become legislators, Governors and Cabinet members (not yet President). They may go abroad as representatives of Government. Indirectly, every woman in the nation can make more use of her voting power to further her own and her country's interests. Women still tend to vote the way their husbands do; that is commendable if they have thought out their own reasons for voting, but many of them simply act on the male nod. (If more women are going to be without husbands, perhaps that will mean more independent voting.)

Women can study and develop their creative talents in painting, literature, the theatre, the movies, radio, science and music. They can forge ahead in specialized careers such as those of architects, lawyers, doctors and dentists. They will have numerous chances to advance in almost all branches of business. In industry they can work for reforms, equal pay for equal work and the right of married women to remain on the work bench, or in personnel and public relations.

There is unlimited opportunity for them in social welfare, hygiene and education, where they may teach the children of the nation as well as the parents. They can do research along economic, scientific and sociological lines, even studying marriage, which is becoming less a subject of speculation and more one of research and science.

They can learn not only how to earn a living and contribute to the community but in their personal life how to enjoy the riches that leisure time offers. They can try to understand their neighbours, not merely to endure them. They can read all the books they have for years intended to read and study arts and crafts that they have long meant to tackle

The Greeks had three words for it—"the good life," one in which man develops his reason to its highest degree. There is no cause why women should be excluded from the definition. Women who do not marry should not feel too sorry for themselves. The ideal life is one in which the individual understands, himself and the society in which he functions. Women can achieve that, married or single.

"But you got a kick out of telling him off, didn't you?"

"You're telling me. I can still feel it."

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AUNT MARY & PAKISTAN

(Continued From Page 2)

upon the Muslim and the Hindu. It is twice blessed: it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. How can you drag your miserable filthy prejudices into this life-giving water? How can you say that this piece of land is a Muslim land, or that plate of rice is Hindu rice? Where is your intelligence? Where is your civilisation and culture? It's not as Hindu and Muslim that we are born; it is as little babies. We are all the children of God and we are all members of one country. Let's live in peace and harmony and not dissipate our energy by splitting up our water, our tea, our rice, our patriotism, our country!"

Aunt Mary was panting with oratory now. She was having a shade too much of it. So I discreetly called to her, "Aunt Kausalya, the two pani wallas are waiting."

"Aha!" she turned on them still spouting rhetoric and looked at them as she would look at two half-dead shrimps. "So you're the paniwallas. How much does the Railway pay you for this communal service? You-you are the Muslim pani chap?"

"No, I'm the Hindu pani," said the man.

"This is your pot?"

"No, the other one."

"Well, this is good enough for you."

"No, give me mine-I don't want the Muslim pot."

"So?—Ha! What's the difference? Let me see if the Muslim pot will break on your Hindu head!" Saying which she flung the pot at his head. And the other pot went at the head of the Muslim pani fellow. Both the pots strangely enough broke, and broke well.

The men began to shout and cry; a crowd gathered; there was a mild pandemonium. Aunt Mary alighted from the train, shouted to the Guard to hold up the train for a minute, and with her umbrella tucked under her arm, stalked into the Station Master's office. I followed on her heels afraid and meekly protesting. I pleaded in vain.

A seedy looking official was sitting at a table dreaming. Aunt Mary walked up to him and gave him a rap on his shoulder with her weapon.

"You the Station Master?"

"Er? Y-yes," he stuttered, getting up.

"I don't believe it. Have you got a Complaints Book?"

"Complaints Book?" asked the Station Master.

"Yes, Complaints Book. It is a bound volume of paper where dignitaries may write testimonials about the loyalty and efficiency of vermins like you. Now lead me to it!"

And she sat down and wrote:

"For the immediate attention of the authorities concerned: What is the world coming to? I travelled 2,000 miles to come here and I couldn't get any Muslim pani or Muslim cha. This is serious. This is ignominious. I urge that this be looked into at once."

Two grim-looking Railway policemen had by now come in. They stood eyeing Aunt Mary doubtfully.

"What do you want?" snapped auntie rising up. I stood by frightended. I wished I could get back into the railway carriage and hide under a seat or something.

"There are two pani-wallas who are complaining about their pots," one of the policemen said.

"And so? Why come to me?"

"They want compensation. They say you broke their pots and assaulted them."

Aunt Mary laughed. "Men, go and do your duty. But if you think you can get me to pay a pie out of my pocket, you're very much mistaken. Now get along-or I'll rip open your bulging bellies!"

* * *

"Well, Thomas, my hare-brained nephew," Aunt Mary said when we were back in Bombay, "what did you think of the whole thing?"

I looked at her enormous body and grinned. "Gosh, auntie, one wouldn't think it possible for you-but you were wonderful!"

"Ah! And you will soon know the repercussions of my social service." She bit into a bar of chocolate.

"Why, auntie, it's already here! There is a rumour, says a Sunday paper, that the N. W. Railway has stopped that silly thing."

"Now what did I tell you? she cried, jumping up, her eyes glistening. "I knew these Railway fellows had some brains-only they wouldn't use them unless somebody drove them to it!"

I looked at auntie and smiled fondly. A bit of wishful thinking, that "rumour" of mine; but how happy it made her!

FOUR FREEDOMS PLAQUE

Selma Burke, New York City sculptress, poses with a bronze plaque of the late U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which she completed shortly after his death on April 12, 1945. The plaque, showing the late President's profile, with the "Four Freedoms" — freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of worship and freedom of speech, above it, has been approved by the President's widow and will be placed in the Hall of Records, in Washington, the U. S. capital.

MEN of the R. I. A. F. are building a future

Many thousands of keen, intelligent young Indians have joined the R. I. A. F. Their experience and training, gained in war, will be their contribution to the post-war future of India.

Members of the R. I. A. F. have done an outstanding job of work in the war against Japan. Their skill and daring have been universally acknowledged and widely admired. But more is yet to be accomplished and men are needed for work on the ground and in the air.

The standard set is high, but in whatever capacity a recruit is enrolled his future is bright. Not only will he contribute to the progress of modern post-war India, but he will also enjoy the prestige and respect due to men of the R.I.A.F.,—men famed for their skill, daring and magnificent work in the defence of India and India's future.

AAA 390

THREE FURTHER POINTS

It is essential to maintain the regular cadre of officers according to age groups, therefore those desirous of serving permanently in the R.I.A.F. need not think, because they have not previously come forward, their chances of a regular commission are thereby prejudiced.

★

For those who desire to return to Civil life there will be many opportunities in the posts which the Government has reserved for men who have served in the Fighting Forces.

★

Universities have decided to grant liberal concessions to assist ex-students returning from the Fighting Services to complete their studies. Particulars can be obtained from your University authorities or any Recruiting Office.

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F.I.2

Children Of War

These two simple pictures show both the effects of war and one of its causes. The Chinese girl sitting near the ruins of her home at Kweilin, sacked and utterly destroyed by the retreating Japanese, is a grim picture of the tragedy which enveloped the world during eight years of war. The Japanese boy, Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, Crown Prince of Japan and son of the Emperor Hirohito, is not only an appealing 11-year-old child. He too is unknowlingly a symbol of a way of life that looks to aggression and brutality as a solution for its problems.

WHAT JAPANESE DID TO THAILAND

(Continued from Page 7)

proportions with the preemptying of supplies for the Japanese Army, the breakdown of transportation, Japan's shipping losses and the general disorganization caused by bombing of roads and railroads. Inflation has kept pace. Before the present government came into power the price of pork had increased 300 per cent, poultry by 100 per cent, quinine by 400 per cent, and the prices of other commodities had risen proportionally.

The drastic shortages, in a country which has never known a disastrous famine, added to the discontent and breakdown of order. In February, 1943, India heard that rioting had broken out in Thailand because of food shortages and the sending of Thai soldiers to fight the Chinese in northern Burma. Thai troops sent to quell the riots were reported to have mutinied, and in some instances to have joined the rioters in attacking the Japanese.

Sugar was one of the first foods rationed. By 1943 the meat shortage led the government to decree that everyone must keep two pairs of ducks, chickens and geese; while those not living in congested urban centres must also keep at least two head of cattle. Restrictions against keeping pigs and poultry in the metropolitan area were removed, and the government announced that anyone could slaughter and sell the meat for what he could get.

The number of Thailand's cattle, used normally as work beasts, dropped from 5,858,134 (1938-'39) to 4,400,000 in 1943 an indication that Japan was taking them for food.

The new government is attempting to bring order out of chaos and render Thailand self-sufficient. In April, 1945, it offered 20 fish to anyone who would place them in a fresh-water stream, and also decreed that owners of all ships of six tons or over must be Thai and must obtain permits for the boats. These measures obviously were intended to stimulate fishing among the Thai.

Shortages in all types of machinery have been crippling the country since the breakdown of foreign trade, while the fuel shortage has been critical for some time past.

The scarcity of fuel, machine parts and tires, and the destruction of communication lines by bombing, plus Japanese monopolization of rail lines for troop movements, has brought about a transportation crisis. The government announced recently that it was "contemplating extending facilities of travel by waterway to government officials and persons who must travel on business." It regulated the fares for river travel and tricycle taxis, explaining that the public is "meeting with transport difficulties these days." The tricycle taxis-the Thai version of the ricksha -had nearly vanished from the cities and towns by 1938. Now it is the chief means of transportation in Bangkok, and with people attempting to move their goods to safer localities, fares reached blackmail levels.

This spring's bombings of the Bangkok power plant disrupted telephone service and forced Radio Bangkok to curtail its programes and confine them to domestic broadcasts because of "the inconvenience of transmitting current."

Public Health

Except in the cities, most of Thailand's medical service in normal times was performed by missionaries. While there were hospitals and clinics in the cities, and the Chulalongkorn University graduated about 20 doctors annually, most of them went into the Army or government service. Consequently, with the outbreak of war and nationalistic discrimination against foreign missionaries, the public health declined sharply, while medicines were hoarded.

In February, 1944, an outbreak of smallpox was reported in Sakon Nakon. By January, 1945, despite the government's radio campaign on sanitation and epidemic control, cholera was spreading toward the capital, where it arrived in epidemic form a month later. There were also reports of bubonic plague throughout the country, and the malaria incidence increased. The government made vaccination compulsory and ordered that all persons who travelled must present certificates of vaccination and inoculation with their railroad tickets.

But epidemics, adding to the increasing casualties from air raids, over-strained the health facilities. Bangkok radio appealed for health officials and for nurses to work at the Bag Bua Thaung evacuation centre. By March, 1945, it was pleading for such humble things as bandages and surgical thread.

Such was the condition of Thailand as war moved to her border. How uncongenial this situation is to the old Thailand character may be judged by recalling the traditional Thai slogan: "Our country is our home, and our Army is our fence." That policy of non-aggression and of determined defense had served Thailand in good stead until Japan came with her enticements of "co-prosperity".

—USOWI

RUFFS AND CUFFS

THE weekly wash nowadays is not nearly so complicated a business as it was when men as well as women wore ruffs and cuffs, frills and flounces. Today the housewife has simpler clothes to tackle, but both the work of home laundering and the results she is able to achieve are helped by the skill of the research chemist and the products of the British chemical industry. Soap is, of course, her first requisite. If asked how soap does its work the technical man might reply "Soap has the property of detaching soiling matter from textile fabrics and maintaining it in suspension in the washing liquor, thus permitting its removal without redisposition on the fabric". In other words, soap loosens the dirt from clothes or curtains and enables them to be washed clean. To discover precisely how it does this, and consequently to make better and more efficient soaps, have meant a great deal of patient and complex research. Soap cannot work unless it lathers, and it will not lather easily in hard water. The harder the water the more soap will be used, so that in these days when strict economy is necessary, the careful housewife will add washing soda — sodium carbonate — to soften the water and save soap. In addition to the service he gives to the great soap-making industry, the chemist has provided a number of other aids to domestic washing — ultramarine or "blue", and chemicals such as hypochlorites, borates, perborates, percarbonates, silicates and various forms of phosphates. For the laundries, of course, there is a further range of chemical products. These may not be suitable for home use, but play a valuable part in helping the laundries to give efficient service in difficult conditions.

Starch is today required for food, for making surgical spirit and other uses of national importance. When Peace brings back the starch to our collars, it may be expected also to bring new and improved chemical aids alike for the laundry and the weekly wash.

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PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

"INDUSCO". By Rohit Dave—New World Studies—Price As. 10.

Starting from the thesis that "the aim of economic planning in this country should be to raise the productivity of our economic system to its maximum capacity" and that this "can be achieved only if two conditions are fulfilled, viz., that the whole employable population is at work and that its productivity is as high as possible", the author of this pamphlet proceeds to apply this test to the various plans of economic development which are now before the public and to point out how they are defective in one important particular, viz., inadequate attention paid to the question of the rational utilisation of our capital resources and labour power. He argues that neither concentration on large-scale industries nor scrupulous banning of modern machinery will help a proper solution of the problem which the planner have set before themselves, and that since capital is scare and labour is plentiful in India, the former needs to be economised, being made available where it is most wanted and that as much of our labour power as possible has to be absorbed in the industrial system. The best method of achieving this object, the author attempts to show, is the organisation of independent and skilled artisans in industrial co-operatives" with such financial and technical efficiency as will enable them to produce honest and genuine goods cheaply and rapidly." The chief merit of industrial co-operative associations lies in this that they avoid the two extremes of capitalism on the one hand and socialisation of all instruments of production on the other and, at the same time, provide for the most economical and efficient utilisation of the country's natural and human resources. The author is not unmindful of the defects of the co-operative movement in India but insists that they can and must be removed. He concludes: "Both the material conditions and the ideological trends in the country are thus quite favourable for starting industrial co-operatives in the country and let us hope that in any plan of economic regeneration of this country they will be given their due place. "Mr. Dave has rendered a useful service by drawing attention to a vital aspect of economic planning for India which has not received adequate consideration, and in the midst of the confused and confusing talk one hears on all sides about rural reconstruction and the raising of the standard of living of the teeming millions inhabiting our villages, his plea for industrial co-operatives deserves serious thought.

V. G. K.

BURMA'S FUTURE

"THE FUTURE OF BURMA" by Daw Mya Sein, Published in June, 1945, The Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

There are brief chapters on "Historical Background" and "British Connection" in this pamphlet of 32 pages but no reference is made to the part played by India in the development of Burma. It should be remembered that the political amalgamation of India and Burma was accomplished against the avowed wishes of the people of India as expressed by the second session of the Indian National Congress. Another important fact is that it was with Indian men and money that Burma was maintained as an integral part of India. There is nothing controversial in these two historical facts. Regarding the future of Burma the author says: "Because of her ties with India, it may appear to be much more logical for Burma to consider a Hindustan-Pakistan federation....." One has never heard of a country called "Hindustan-Pakistan" or are they two countries? Where is Pakistan and how!

S. A. WAIZ.

RACE & COLOUR PROBLEMS

"THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA" by P. R. Balsara, Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs No. 31, Pp. 32.

This is a useful pamphlet on some of the problems, such as race and colour problems, that South Africa has created for herself and expects the world to solve them for her. The author seems to have studied the Indian question well, but to say that "Indians are not voiceless" is not stating a fact. The author himself admits on page 25 and 26 that Indians have not municipal or parliamentary franchise except in the Cape Province. Of course, Indians can and always do create a noise but there's is cry in the wilderness. Indians in South Africa are definitely a voiceless people because they are voteless.

S. A. WAIZ.

Those Sterling Balances

"INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES"—By B T. Ranadive—People's Publishing House, Bombay—Price Eight Annas.

The problem of the liquidation of the sterling balances India has accumulated in London continues to be shrouded in an atmosphere of uncertainty. There is yet no authoritative statement on behalf of the British Government as to when and how these huge amounts of Indian money will be transferred to this country though our businessmen have been loudly clamouring for early and positive action in the matter. Suggestions and hints are not wanting that the balances ought to be scaled down and that they have arisen out of Britain's generosity towards India. This is, of course, adding insult to injury and it is essential that the whole position with regard to the origin and the proper disposal and utilisation of the balances, should be clarified and put beyond all doubt and misrepresentation. Mr. Ranadive has accomplished this task with singular ability and vigour. He has explained with great lucidity how the sterling balances got piled up in London and how instead of being profits made by India at the cost of others, they represent heavy sacrifices made and severe hardships suffered by her people, through inflation, scarcity and famine. He shows how their liquidation is essential for India's economic recovery and relief and how it can be effected on the basis of co-operation and goodwill if Britain will do justice to this country. The author of the pamphlet has torn the veil of mystery and misrepresentation off the face of the problem and has thrown a flood of instructive light upon its salient fractures with outspoken clarity.

V. G. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"Flame"

"Flame" is a new monthly hailing from Bangalore and edited by Mr. M. G. D. Nayeem. Though primarily devoted to the screen, it has a number of other popular features, which will make it a favourite with the reading public. The magazine is got up attractively and is printed on art paper. (Flame Publication, 196 Gandhinagar, Bangalore City. Price One Rupee per copy).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Can you laugh at yourse.ves? If you are the butts of a joke, can you laugh as loudly as others? That is the acid test of humour. If you have a sense of humour, you have a great charm.

The other secret of charm is the ability to display an interest in other people—not only those you like but in anybody. Can you listen to a fellow friend for ten minutes without trying to draw his attention to your own opinion or experience? Can you, while he talks, put yourself in his position and ask questions that will stimulate his thoughts? If so, you possess the precious gift of sympathy and understanding

Charm has nothing much to do with beauty; but it does demand a neat, tidy appearance—an impression of a harmonious whole. Clothes do make a man—and, as a matter of that, also a woman. Somehow, I like white clothes—only they may be well-cut and neatly finished. They just help you to look charming.

Then, as a great thinker has said, "Do not slight the little things that crowd around life; many are deceived and led astray by neglecting little things." In many of them lies the charm: You have only to perceive it!

★ ★ ★

Brother Atul M. Setalvad (13 years) of Juhu has sent the following story of "The Temple and the Tanner," abridged from "Rajtarangini" ("The River of Kings"):—

Long long ago there Lved a King in Kashmir. He decided to erect a temple on a site on which there stood already a hut of a certain tanner

Now the officials in charge of the structure repeatedly offered him its cost and even more as compensation, but in vain

The construction of the temple having been delayed, the King inquired of the officials concerned. They told him the reason why the work till then had not been begun. Thereupon, he ordered that the tanner should be brought in his presence, but outside his court, since he was considered an untouchable

In due course the tanner appeared before the King. When asked why he had not let his hut to be removed, the tanner replied, "O King, you like your magnificent palace with its beautiful windows. Now, would you like your palace levelled to the ground?" The King answered in the negative.

"Similarly," the tanner continued, "I do not like my humble hut to be razed. It has been my companion in sorrow and in happiness."

The King rejoined, "But why do you obstruct my work of piety?"

The tanner replied, "O King, for that if you will come to my hut and ask for it, I, to show hospitality, will willingly give it to you."

Accordingly the next day the King went to the hut of the tanner who gave it away. Then the work of the structure was begun.

★ ★ ★

Sister Ruth Williams (17 Years) of Madras has sent the following useful tips for weighing certain necessary articles at home without using scales:—

Flour, cornflour or arrowroot: 1 oz. fills a tablespoon very full. ½ lb. fills a level breakfast cup.

Bread-crumbs: 1 oz. fills 2 tablespoons. ½ lb. fills a breakfast cup when pressed down.

Sugar: 1 oz. of either brown or white sugar fills a dessertspoon.

Rice: 1 oz. fills a dessertspon.

When dealing with liquids it is useful to remember that:—

A teaspoon holds about 60 drops. A tea cup holds a gill or 1/4 pint. A breakfast cup or tumbler holds ½ a pint (2 tea cups equal 1 breakfast cup or tumbler and when a recipe says a "cupful" without saying what kind of cup, a breakfast cup is meant

★ ★ ★

It is proposed by the Rashtra Vikas Pradarshan Samiti of the Bombay Congress to hold during the Gandhi Jayanti Week, an exhibition depicting our national progress during the last 75 years. The Exhibition will mainly comprise of informative and instructive charts, graphs, maps, diagrams, posters, pictures, photos and models explaining in a simple way the various aspects of our national life

A part of the Exhibition will be devoted towards Children's Movement in India, and that work has been entrusted to the Balkan-ji-Bari. The Section will deal with all aspects of the children's life—their health, education, mode of living, etc., which will have to be explained to the public by way of charts, graphs, photos, etc Shri N. R. Koppikar, who will be in charge of the Section, has issued an appeal to all concerned for help and co-operation, and communications in this connection may be sent to him directly, at c/o Saraswat Colony, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

★ ★ ★

A number of Marathi knowing children have programmes in their own language, under the guidance of Miss Leela Edekar, at the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari meetings held every Sunday morning from 9 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls visited the 'Mouj Majah' Press at Charni Road

Boys and girls without any distinction of caste and creed can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. Join the great Brotherhood of Children and Youths to-day!

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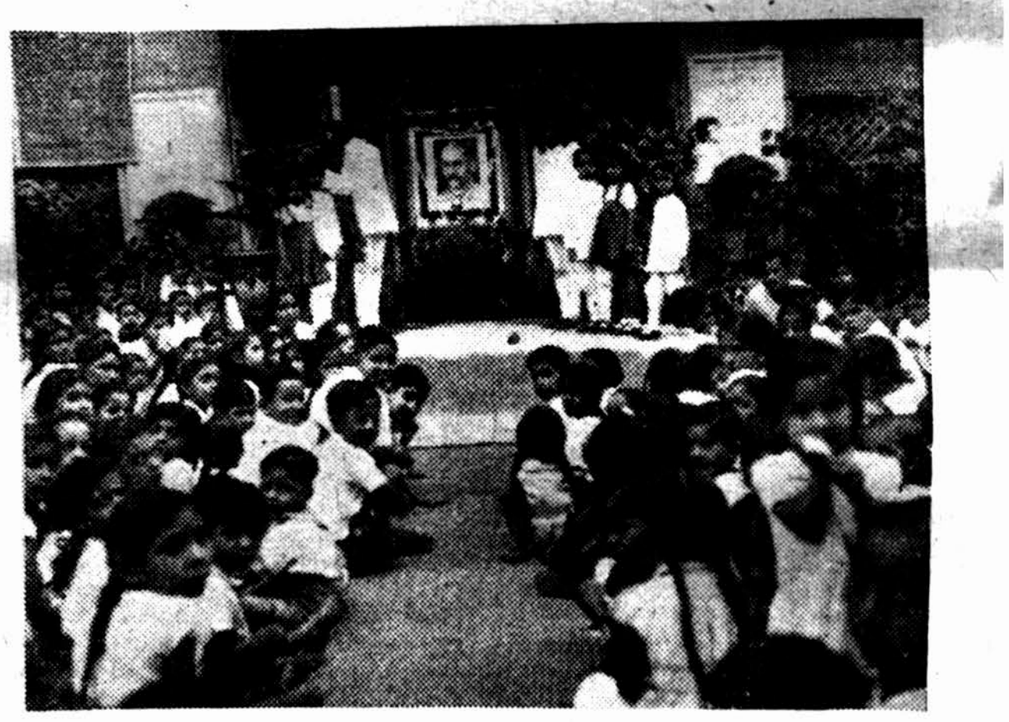

Shri Gijubhai Anniversary celebrations by Karachi children.

Boys and Girls of the Marine Lines (Bombay) and Dadu (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari Branches of the All-India Children's Association.

FORM AND ORNAMENT IN CHINESE ART

(Continued From Page 3)

tea pots were usually fashioned in the form of an animal, and the tea cups were made without handles or saucers. In the reign of K'ang hsi (1662-1722 A.D.). tea cups with handles along with saucers were made for export trade. For the table service we find spoons, chop-sticks, bowls of various shapes and sizes, dishes, plates, cups for wine, wine ewers, etc. The Chinese also made porcelain spherical perforated insect-cages in which crickets were kept till they were required for engagement in one of the contests, which to the Chinese appear as interesting as the cock-fights in Cuba, or the bull-fights in Spain.

Many of the Chinese ornamental pieces, especially tall vases and big jars, were provided with wooden stands which were very artistically carved, and which greatly enhanced the objects on them by their being raised above the ground level.

The Imprint Of Religion

The Chinese pot painter is a copyist, but he is a colourist of very great skill. To understand the decoration on porcelain it is necessary to study the culture and religion of China. In the course of over 2000 years three religions have reigned in China. The founder of the first religion was Confucius (551-479 B.C.), and this religion was based on the worship of the departed. The three important personalities of this cult were Confucius himself, Kuan Yu, the war god, and K'uei Ksing, the god or genius of literature. Kuan Yu is represented as a warrior in armour seated with uplifted hand. K'uei Hsing takes the shape of a demon-faced creature with a brush, and other writing implements in his hand, and is depicted generally as riding or standing upon a fish dragon.

The second religion was founded by Lao Tzu, a contemporary of Confucius. This religion is devoted to all sorts of ocult natural forces. The most popular god is Shou Lao, the god of Longevity, a transformation of Lao Tzu himself, and is represented as a bearded old man with a bald head having a protuberance on the forehead, and his clothes are embroidered with the character Shou (emblem of Longevity). He is depicted as riding the air on a deer or stork, and the earth on the back of an ox. Besides there are a group of eight demi-gods or Saints known by the name of Pa Hsien. In paintings on porcelain they are usually shown together.

The third religion of Buddhism was introduced into China from India in 61 or 64 A.D. in the reign of Ming-Ti, and it had a wonderful effect on the art of China. The most prominent Buddhist figures depicted in porcelain decoration are the eighteen Arhats or Lohans-the Buddhist apostles or missionaries. Of these the most popular figure was that of Pu-tai Ho-shang, the Japanese Ho-tei, the god of children and earthly joys, and is depicted with a corpulent body and a hempen bag on his side. Perhaps the most popular figure in Chinese porcelain decoration is that of the Buddhist goddess of Mercy, Kuan-Yin, the Chinese "Madonna" as she is called. She is represented as sitting or standing with elaborate flowing drapery, and sometimes holding a child in her arms.

Plant And Animal Life

Animals also figure in porcelain decoration. The Indian Naga (cobra) is represented in Chinese art as a dragon (lung). It is depicted with a bearded head, straight horns, serpentine body with four feet armed with claws. The symbols of power were the elephant (hsiang), the tiger, lion, and the leopard. The deer represents the symbol of great age. The fox and the toad are looked upon as emblems of Longevity. The Garuda of Indian tradition may be compared to the feng huang of Chinese art. The fenghuang, which has a magnificent plumage like that of a peacock, is depicted flying through scrolled clouds or moving through a dense floral ground. It is he emblem of the empress just as the dragon is of the Emperor. The stork, the heron and the pheasant are symbols of long life, and the pheasant the symbol of beauty also.

Plant life also has its place in porcelain decoration. The flowers which represent the four seasons are the tree peony for spring, the lotus for summer, the crysanthemum for autumn, and the plum-blossom or prunus for winter. Besides the Jasmine, camellia, magnolia, and hibiscus are abundantly portrayed on porcelain. In addition to the above there is a host of symbols and devices which figure in Chinese porcelain decoration. The Eight Buddhist Emblems of good luck, Pa-chi-hsiang, appear in the decoration as follows :- (1) the wheel of the law enveloped in flames, (2) the conch-shell expressing good-luck, (3) the umbrella of state, which when presented by the inhabitants of a district to a mandarin when relinquishing his post, testified to his meritorious service in that district, (4) the tasselled canopy, (5) the lotus flowers, (6) the vase with Buddhist relics, (7) the pair of fish, emblem of fertility, and (8) the angular knot, the emblem of Long Longevity.

The Eight Precious Things (Pa pao) are explained as follows, The Pearl (chu), an attribute of the dragon, (2) the lozenge or picture, (3) the musical jade stone, (4) the crossed rhinoceros horns, (5) a coin, the symbol of wealth, (6) another open lozenge or picture, (7) two books (used as a warning against evil influence, and (8) a leaf of artemesia, symbol of successful prophecy.

Symbols

There is the symbol Swastika which is universally wellknown. It consists of two crossed zig-zag lines which symbolises the heart of Buddha. Another symbol is the Pa-kua, consisting of an octagonal arrangement of eight trigrams, beginning with three unbroken lines and continuing with various combinations of these and broken lines till it ends with three broken lines. The eight triagrams represent heaven, vapour, fire, thunder, wind, water, mountain and earth.

Some of the important symbols and ornaments in porcelain have been described above, and it is not possible to cover the whole field of ornamental design on Chinese porcelain in this short article. It will take years of study to comprehend all the symbols on Chinese porcelain, and yet there will remain "an inner world in which anyone who is not Chinese could hardly ever come to feel at home."

WAR, VICTORY AND SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 8)

co-operation between the Council and the Defence organisations of the Government, the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.A.F., many problems of immediate importance to the prosecution of the war were tackled by the Council in its laboratories. A successful formula was worked out for the manufcture of anti-gas cloth from entirely indigenous materials and the formula was revealed to other Allied countries. Large quantities of this cloth were manufactured in this country. High tension ignition cable testing device, slushing varnishes for petrol storage metal tanks, patching cement for the repair of rubber tanks, petrol-proof hose-pipes, petrol containers, petrol pump diaphragms, petrol tank sealing compositions, smoke candles and Distress Signals, hot food containers, water detecting compositions and shock proof packing materials from cocoanut fibre, were all worked out for the Air Force; pyrethrum cream and pyrethrum emuesifiers were prepared for all armed-forces in the South East Asia theatre of war. Air Foam Fire Extinguishers and Luminous Paints and Pigments developed in the Council's laboratories were extensively used in defence operations. Several scientific devices were developed for the military intelligence section.

Many more industrial processes such as synthetic fibres from oilseed cakes, particularly ground-nut seed cake, chemotherapeutic products from vegetable sources such as Nim, Brahmi, *Kakra Singhi, Bhilawan etc.*, Producer-Gas Plants, semi-synthetic tanning materials, insecticides from indigenous sources, rubber from other plant sources and utilisation of natural resins have been investigated to reinforce the country's war effort on the scientific side.

If the cause of scientific and industrial research continues to be espoused during the peace these processes and the inflow of greatly increased scientific work from the proposed national laboratories and universities will lead to the creation of a New India happy, contented and forward in her deeds and in her thoughts

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

Who was it (Tom Paine or Daniel Webster or some other great American democrat) who told his bitter political opponent: "Sir, I disagree with everything you say but I will give my life to defend your right to say it"?

This, indeed, is the essence of democracy. And this has been the key-note of inter-party relations within the Indian freedom movement. Staunch believers in non-violence have pleaded for the lives of terrorists, and it was orthodox Congressmen who financed and conducted the defence of the Communists in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. On the other hand, Communists have been known to have agitated for release of the Congress leaders and the legalisation of the Congress. And, even if Mr. Jinnah did not care to utter a word of protest against Government's arbitrary action against Congress in 1942, I am sure Gandhiji would be the first to condemn the Government if the Viceroy took it into his head to put a ban on the activities of the Muslim League. When some fanatical followers of the Kashmir Muslim Conference threw stones at Maulana Azad's procession in Srinagar, at least a few Muslim Leaguers of the Punjab had the decency to condemn hte importation of such violent tactics in political controversy.

In this respect the traditions of political life in our country are unique and markedly in contrast with the other countries where lying, slander, brickbats and truncheons, even guns, are regularly used to settle party differences. This has been possible because we are a people who are struggling for our freedom and that being our common goal, we have recognised the inevitability of different patriots trying different 'roads to freedom.' The ways of a terrorist may be anathema to a follower of Ahimsa but the same fire of patriotism burns in both hearts. A communist may talk the jargon of Marxism and dialectical materialism, a Congress Socialist may speak in terms of the "atomic revolution", a Gandhi-ite might seek inspiration from the 'inner voice"—but aren't they all passionately trying to reach the same destination—a Free India?

And thus, by the use of wise tolerance and a sense of humour in dealing with fellow patriots of opposite political views, we have hitherto saved the country from much fratricidal warfare and bloodshed. In political controversy we have torn each other to bits but only figuratively—never literally. We have had communal riots, of course, but no political hooliganism—till the recent attacks on individual Communists in Bombay!

The "Argument by blood" of which I wrote last week is a crimson danger signal. It is to be deplored not only on grounds of humanitarianism—who, after all, can defend such vicious violence?—but also on grounds of political expediency as well as political morality. To import such methods in political warfare is to play with fire. If brickbats and sticks become an accepted means of settling political controversy, rivers of bloods will flow over the country and a vicious atmosphere created which will help only one party —IMPERIALISM—which has thrived on so far by exploiting our communal differences and may now get a new lease of life by exploiting the Congress-Communist feud. Are we going to re-solder with our own hands the fetters that are being broken and are about to fall from our feet—after decades of struggle and sacrifice?

★

It makes two to make a quarrel—political or personal. And while, unreservedly condemning the hooliganism practised recently against the Communists (Thank heavens, the attacks have ceased now!), I cannot help telling my Communist friends that some of their words and deeds have been tactlessly provocative, liable to be misunderstood and to cause bitterness. Their attacks on Subhas, the Forward Bloc and the "Indian National Army", for instance, have neither been in good taste nor have they taken into account the prevailing sensitivity and temper of the people. And when I say "the people" I mean the PEOPLE—the vast patriotic millions of this country and NOT a few capitalists who are anxious to kill communism before it menaces their profits, or a handful of leftist factionists who dispute with Stalin the *gaadi* of Marx

The opposition to the Communists is drawn from two main sources—the Capitalist who is opposed to Communism and naturally wants to smash it, and the Patriot who has nothing against Communism as such but who (rightly or wrongly) is bitter about the last three years' *policy* of the Communist Party of India. (I suspect the former is trying to exploit the latter). The Communists, if they are sincere about Communism, must expose the Capitalist and reconcile the Patriot.

★

2,600 Miles To See A Play!

Remember the story of the prolific play-goer who saw the same play 250 times, that appeared on this page some weeks ago? That surely was an unusual record even in this 'record breaking' age. But last week I set up a record myself when I travelled 2,600 miles (i.e. from Bombay to Calcutta and back) just to—see a play! You will appreciate that it must be an unusually good play when I tell you that after seeing it I knew it was worth while travelling 2,600 miles to see it. And yet there are other plays for which one would not like to go a mile out of one's way!

The name of the play is NAV-ANNA (pronounced in Bengali NAB-AN-NAH). written by BIJON BHATTACHARYA, a young progressive Bengali writer, produced by the Bengal People's Theatre, and directed by SHOMBHU MITRA, a brilliant young actor-director who abandoned a promising career on the Bengali stage to join the I.P.T.A.

When NAV-ANNA was first staged in Calcutta, it took that city by storm. Drama critics who had hitherto sniffed at People's Theatre activities as amateurish now vied with one another in heaping lavish praises on it. Some of them declared it was the most significant play to appear on the Bengali stage for a decade—or perhaps even more. It created an even greater sensation in stage circles than UDAYER PATHE did in the world of the Cinema—for, while the film had the backing of one of India's leading studios, with almost unlimited technical facilities, the play was put up by an organisation that did not have the money even to rent an office, much less to finance a publicity campaign.

NAV-ANNA was staged by non-professionals on a strictly non-profit non-professional basis, yet it caused no end of worry to the professionals of the Bengali stage who saw in it a serious competitor to their own productions. The reactions of the money-bags that control the half a dozen regular theatres in Calcutta were characteristic. They first tried to kill NAV-ANNA by refusing to hire out their halls to the People's Theatre. And so a situation arose so typical of the capitalism—here was a play, rehearsed and ready, here were people willing and eager to see it, but they could not see it because, the money-bags didn't let them. The People's Theatre answered back in its own characteristic fashion—it decided to put up the play wherever and whenever possible, in the open-air, in pandals, on an improvised stage in a lecture hall! The people came and came again, they told their friends and the friends in their turn sent their friends—and so it went on. After over a dozen such shows had been given successfully, the word went round that NAV-ANNA was not a bad business proposition and owners of at least two theatres relented to put up the play on their stages.

The show I saw was the 40th—and the last! It was given at KALKI, an excellent theatre (with revolving stage!) in the South of Calcutta. The management had done precious little publicity beyond two-inch advertisements in a few newspapers. And yet the hall was three-fourth full!

★

"New Harvest"

NAV-ANNA means (not literally though) "New Crop" or "New Harvest" and refers to a festival once observed by Bengal peasants after the reaping had been done.

The theme of the play is the great famine of 1943-44, the uprooting of the peasants, their degeneration and degradation caused by hunger and destitution, their long grim trek to Calcutta, and about their basic simple qualities of humanity, grit and loyalty to the soil which save them from complete and final extinction. It is a realistic play—in parts, brutally realistic. It is even grim. It has no songs, no dances, no romance, no hero—heroine—villain triangle. It has not got even a plot or a story—unless it be the story of the epic tragedy. Its dramatic structure is unorthodox, loose, episodic and 'documentary.' Its subject matter is the mood of millions, of a whole people. In this respect it is unlike any other play I have seen or read—except perhaps Romain Rolland's "Fourteenth July" which dramatizes the mood of Paris on the eve of the Revolution.

Bijon's NAV-ANNA is not a perfect play but I doubt if anyone else could have done a better job of reproducing the immense tragedy of Bengal within the dimensions of a three-hour play. Its weaknesses—the 'loose' construction, for instance—are inherent in the difficult design chosen by the playright. And even there are more than made up—and loose ends woven into a dramatic pattern!—by the sincerity of the play and by the character of SAMADDER PRADHAN, the old and somewhat 'potty' peasant, played with such consummate artistry by the playwright himself. NAV-ANNA is an unusually well-acted play—Charu Ghose as the fat jellyfish—hoarder, Shombhu as the peasant Dayal and also (in a surprise double role) as the sily pimp. Tripti as the coyish younger daughter-in-law, to mention only three, contribute perfect cameos of brilliant acting. But it is Bijon Bhattacharya's playing of Pradhan the old peasant, that gives the play not only its vitality but also its true significance. It is a performance, both inspired and inspiring, realistic, and yet artistic, comparable to Paul Muni in "Good Earth", Orson Welles in "Citizen Kane", and Harry Baner in "Les Miserables" (French version).

Yes, it was definitely worth while travelling all the way to Calcutta to witness the last show of this great Bengali play which so well epitomises the harrowing tragedy of that unhappy province. And, while watching the final scene in which the peasants celebrate the "New Harvest" reaped by their co-operative efforts, one hoped that it represented the new mood of the Bengali Peasant—a mood of quiet determination and self-reliance born out of despair and death.

★

Drama In The News

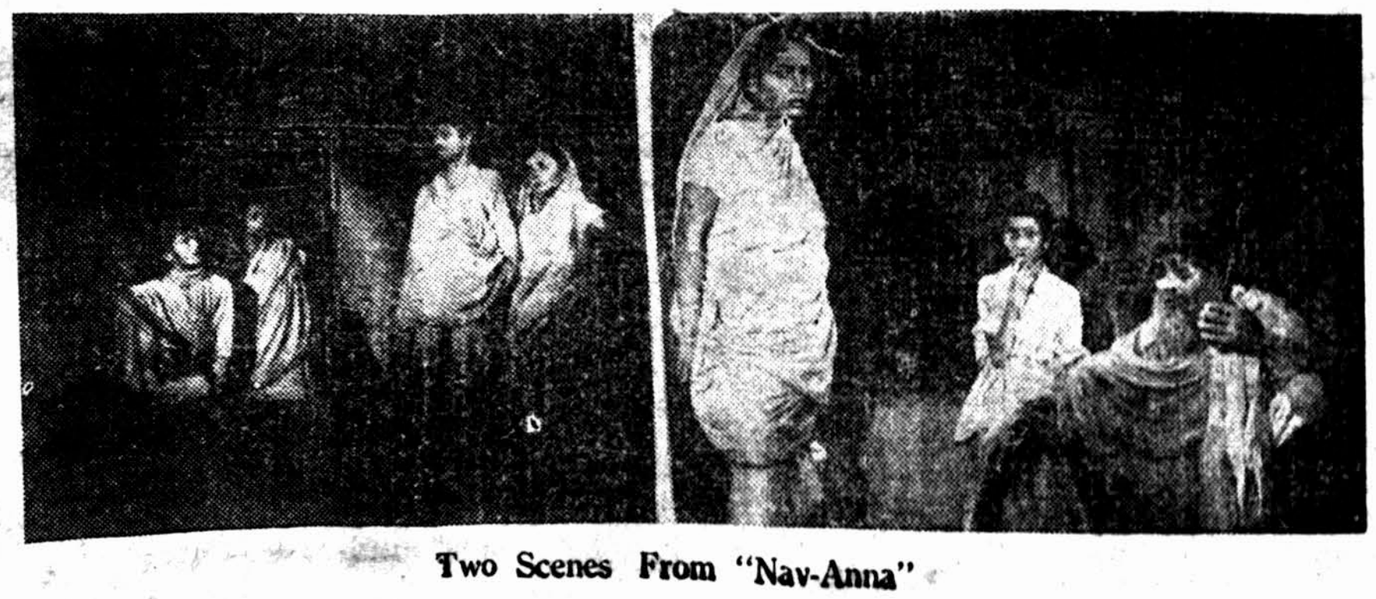
After two decades of film monopoly, the drama at last seems to be coming into its own in Bombay. As Mr. Mascarenhas showed in his timely article last week, there is a revival of interest in the stage all-round—thanks mainly to the efforts of the People's Theatre, the Prithvi Theatre and to the several excellent amateur groups in the city.

Sultan Padamsee of the Theatre Group informs me that they are staging the playlets GODS & KINGS by an American playwright, on 26th and 27th instant, in aid of a worthy cause—the Nehru Purse for the Kamala Nehru Hospital.

Sultan Padamsee, by the way, is the young drama enthusiast who caused quite a little sensation by announcing (at a party given by Kamaladevi to representatives of various theatre groups working in the city) that since his Group cannot get a decent theatre and the Corporation would not budge in the direction of the long-projected Municipal Theatre, he would build a new modern theatre himself. In this connection, it will be recalled that, on the initiative of the People's Theatre, over fifty cultural, artistic and non-professional theatre organisations of the city had submitted a joint memorandum to the Corporation reminding the city-fathers of their perennially postponed resolution about building a Municipal Theatre. (Our Art Critic, Dr. Vyas, is now tired of hammering on this theme). The convenient excuse trotted out by the Municipal authorities was: the WAR! Now that the war is over, I wonder what new excuse they will find.

By the way, at the party given by Kamaladevi (at which it was decided to start an organisation or club to bring together the drama enthusiasts of the city) an excellent suggestion made was that the Press should feature Drama criticism as it features film criticism. Will our editors consider this suggestion, in view of the tremendous interest being evinced in the stage.

Further activity on the Drama front. National Theatre (started last year with practically the same aims as People's Theatre) is presenting two ballets—MEERABAI and BHOOK....Prithvi Theatres' DEEWAAR which has achieved the peaks of popularity will be staged specially for the benefit of the members of the A.I.C.C.....Workers of the People's Theatre from all parts of India are meeting next week in a business conference.... A new organisation called the Progressive Theatre has been formed with our old friend Anant Kanekar in the lead.



Two Scenes From "Nav-Anna"

The Development Of Newspaper Production

By GERALD BARRY, Editor of the "News Chronicle".

If we follow the growth of the English Press, the growth of our national life itself begins to take shape. As good an example to take as any, I suppose, is the daily newspaper of which I am Editor. This newspaper, the "Daily News", now called the "News Chronicle" (since it was amalgamated fifteen years ago with the "Daily Chronicle" and assumed the joint name) can fairly claim to have played a serious part in the social and political life of Britain for the past century.

Its first issue appeared in February, 1846—ninety-nine years ago. Its first Editor happened to be the great English novelist, Charles Dickens. In the Editor's room of the "News Chronicle" today stands a plain-leather-seated chair with a wooden back to which is attached a small brass plate commemorating the fact that Charles Dickens sat in it to produce the first number of the paper.

In fact, he sat very close to where the Editor sits today: the original small offices were only one street away from the present large offices. London's newspapers never seem to have moved far from the surroundings of Fleet Street; and, today, the windows of the modern "News Chronicle" look out over the roof-tops and plane trees of the Temple, where Addison and Steele strolled on the lawns and wrote for the "Rambler" and the "Spectator" and the other coffee-house news-sheets of the eighteenth century. The tradition is unbroken, though everything else has changed.

Dickens's Tradition

By all accounts, Dickens did not make a particularly good Editor, and he did not stay very long; but, perhaps, it was he who set the literary tradition which ever since has enabled the "Daily News" to carry on the English Press custom of engaging distinguished men of letters to write for the popular newspaper. In the pages of English journalism the best English finds its place as well as the worst.

The "Daily News" was born into the throes of one of the most tremendous political battles that has shaken our country since the days of the Reformation: the battle of the Corn Laws, that was to end in the downfall of the long rule of Protection, which had existed in one form or another in this Island from the time of the Plantagenets. The paper was, in fact, created specifically to fight on behalf of the great new forces released by the Industrial Revolution.

In the next fifty years it played a leading part in the heated Radical controversies of the times. It became the champion of Free Trade, of the emergent nationalism of Italy under Mazzini. It supported Mr. Gladstone in his great stand for the Bulgarians and the Armenians; it was among the very first to raise its voice for arbitration instead of war as a means of settling internationl disputes. The "Daily News" played a leading part in the fight for the second Reform Bill of 1867 (which gave the working man a vote), and for universal education, as well as for religious freedom.

In a word, the files of this newspaper afford a pretty fair guide to the struggle for English democracy in the nineteenth century. The same, of course, is equally true right up to the present day: the pages of a free Press are a reasonable index to the great political and social controversies of any period—and also of its follies, its frailties, and changing habits and fashions.

This is one of the noteworthy things about our popular Press—that while it plays an invaluable part in maintaining the freedom and progress of our democracy, it also plays a less noble part in catering for that democracy's lower tastes. There is a reason for this, which we will look at in a moment.

But first let us glance back for a moment to the year in which the "Daily News" was born, because, to do so, gives us a chance to see how the pattern of English life has changed in a hundred years. What was happening then?

The price of bread was 9d. or 10d. for a four-pound loaf. The great Macready was playing Hamlet at the Surrey Theatre. The big new excitement of the day was the advent of the railway. The "Daily News" appointed a special 'railway editor', and in its advance, advertisements laid special emphasis on the accuracy and completeness of its news on railway affairs—as today we might advertise our news of stratosphere-travel or television.

A newspaper's chief means of communication in those days was still the coach, and the sailing or steamboat. The first issue of the "Daily News" contained this apologetic notice: 'At the hour of going to press our express from Paris has not arrived. The delay has, in all possibility, arisen from the stormy weather in the Channel, or from the accident that occurred on Monday night on the South Eastern Railway.'

By this time, the English Press had already won, thanks to John Wilkes, the decisive round of the great battle for freedom, but newspapers were still heavily taxed. As a result, a daily paper of eight pages in those days still cost 5d. The principle of free expression of opinion was established; but the great revolution in the newspaper world which was to give birth to modern journalism, and the penny and half-penny paper, had still to come.

It followed half a century later, and two things brought it about. One was the rapid advance of mechanical invention; the other was the Education Act of 1884, establishing free universal education. And so, what the "Daily News" had fought for as the right of the common man, that is to say, free education, was now, when won, to bring it new and fierce competitors. A new technique of journalism was born.

The Founder Of Modern Journalism

It was a man called Lord Northcliffe, then Alfred Harmsworth, who first grasped the opportunities which universal education offer to the Press. Harmsworth was the founder of modern journalism. He saw that now that knowledge had been cheapened—perhaps in both senses of the word—a vast new field of enterprise was opened up to newspapers and periodicals.

Parallel with it came the perfection of the telegraph and the telephone, and eventually the radio, not to mention the great advances in mechanical printing. A hundred years ago, when the first number of the "Daily News" was produced, the total machinery, at its disposal was able to turn out just 5,000 copies of an eight-page paper per hour. Today, the "News Chronicle" is capable of printing in one hour 600,000 copies of twenty-page paper.

Liberty of discussion is one of the main planks in British democracy, and England was the first country in the world to develop a really national Press. Many influences were responsible for that development and the production and sale of newspapers in Britain have now grown into a vast national industry.

The results of this complete revolution have been remarkable—and mixed. One result has been that the whole 'tempo' of newspaper life has been fantastically speeded up, and competition correspondingly intensified. Another has been that the newspapers have tended to become less serious, because, I suppose, they cater for a much wider and less informed or less serious-minded section of the public.

But the most significant development of all, and the one that has had the most striking effects, is that the production and sale of newspapers has become a vast national industry. When newspapers are criticised, as they frequently are nowadays, for not being this, that, or the other, it is well to remember this point, that the Press is an industry.

This means that, while it is in most cases properly concerned with its duty of informing and influencing public opinion, it is also concerned—like any other industry—with making profits for its shareholders. In other words, the modern newspaper is an article of commerce as well as an organ of opinion. Bear this in mind, and much will be explained.

The point may be further emphasised by the fact that in a modern newspaper of the million-circulation class, the entire expenditure on the editorial side, though very high—that is to say, expenditure on the actual gathering and writing of the news you read in its pages—is only about thirteen or fourteen per cent of the total expenditure on producing and distributing the paper.

All of the remaining eighty-six or eighty-seven per cent. goes on the cost of newsprint, ink, printing, packing, distributing and publicity. There are, today, nearly 1,700 newspapers in Britain and 3,700 periodicals, together employing more than 200,000 workers. The circulation of daily newspapers, alone, in this country is approximately 20 million copies a day.

This flood of figures, for which I apologise, may convey some idea how large a part nwespapers have come to play in the pattern of our industrial life. Actually, before the war began, in terms of net output, newspapers ranked twelfth on the list of industries in the United Kingdom—higher than ship-building, bigger than iron and steel.

Now, this vast development of the Press in the past forty-five years has had some very curious consequences. The modern British newspaper no longer confines itself to providing news and opinion, it offers its readers, also, a wide variety of services and entertainment—it offers advice on personal problems, racing tips, fiction, free insurance, information on how to grow lettuces, trim hats, and paper the parlour. It has become a kind of Universal Aunt.

Now mark the result. The twenty pages of a modern newspaper sold for a penny (I am talking of normal peace conditions, of course) cost much more than a penny to produce, and, in consequence, its owners must depend entirely for their profits on the advertising. The larger their circulation, the more they can charge for advertisements. Hence the ferocious competition for huge circulations—but hence, also, something else.

Competition at this pitch, circulation at this level, are only possible for the really big concerns with the really big money: against them the small concerns tend to get squeezed out. And, so, we arrive at a situation which some profess to regard as a danger to the social life of our nation—an approach towards a Press monopoly.

Competition From Radio And Television

Among the other question-marks overhanging the future, one naturally thinks of the social effects of the Press, and the lines on which the Press is likely to develop under competition from radio and television. Here I must leave the matter with two reflections.

The first is that, by and large, a people gets the Press it deserves. The people create the demand, and can quickly affect the quality of the supply by the time-honoured process of changing their custom. Believe me, newspapers are quite as sensitive to public opinion as public opinion is to newspapers.

And the second reflection is this. With all its shortcomings, the English Press does remain an indispensable bulwark of English freedom. Throughout the war, even at the most desperate turns of our fortune, newspaper comment remained entirely free from censorship, and was used constantly and hardly once irresponsibly, to question, criticise and expose. The war was a great test, and the Press survived it with honours.

So, on into the second half of the twentieth century, as, ever since the victory of John Wilkes in the 1768s over the censorship of that German Monarch George III, Parliament and Press must together remain the twin pillars of our national liberties.

"How did old Jones make his money?"
"The Lord only knows".
"No wonder he looks so worried."

He "What could be worse than a man without a country."
She "A country without a man."

First tramp "Who that bloke who was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine in 'istory ,Bert "
Second tramp "Dunno! But 'e must have been a teetaller."

"They say old Johnson was the meanest man in the club."
"Mean! He wouldn't even haunt his worst enemy in case he gave him a fright."

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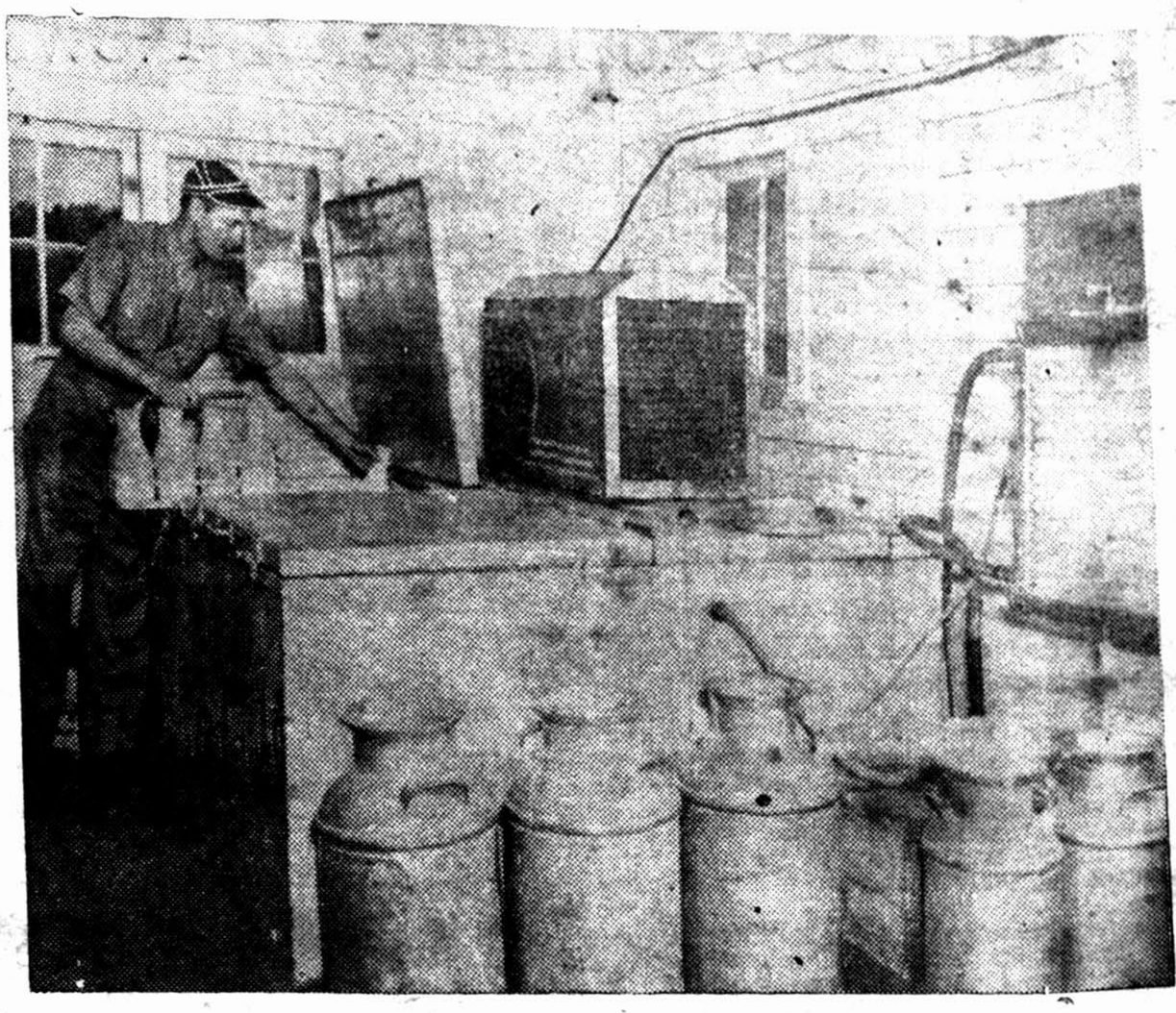
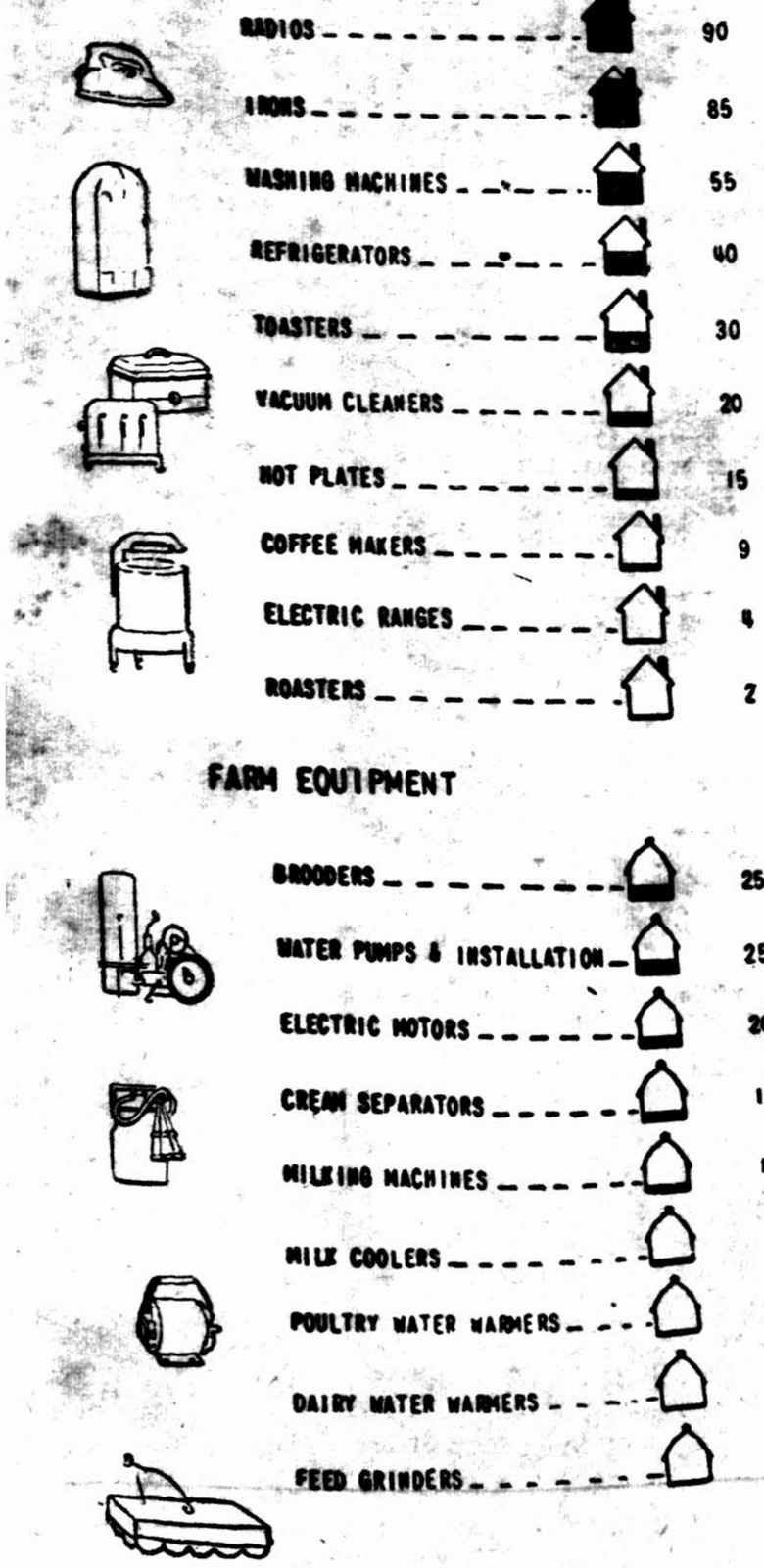
Electrification Of Rural America Nearly Complete



(Right)

Electricity on the farm means power to milk cows by machine, power to run an electric separator, power for an electric refrigerator to keep dairy products from spoiling. Here an American dairy farmer puts bottled milk in an electric cooler while an electric pump at right fills milk cans.

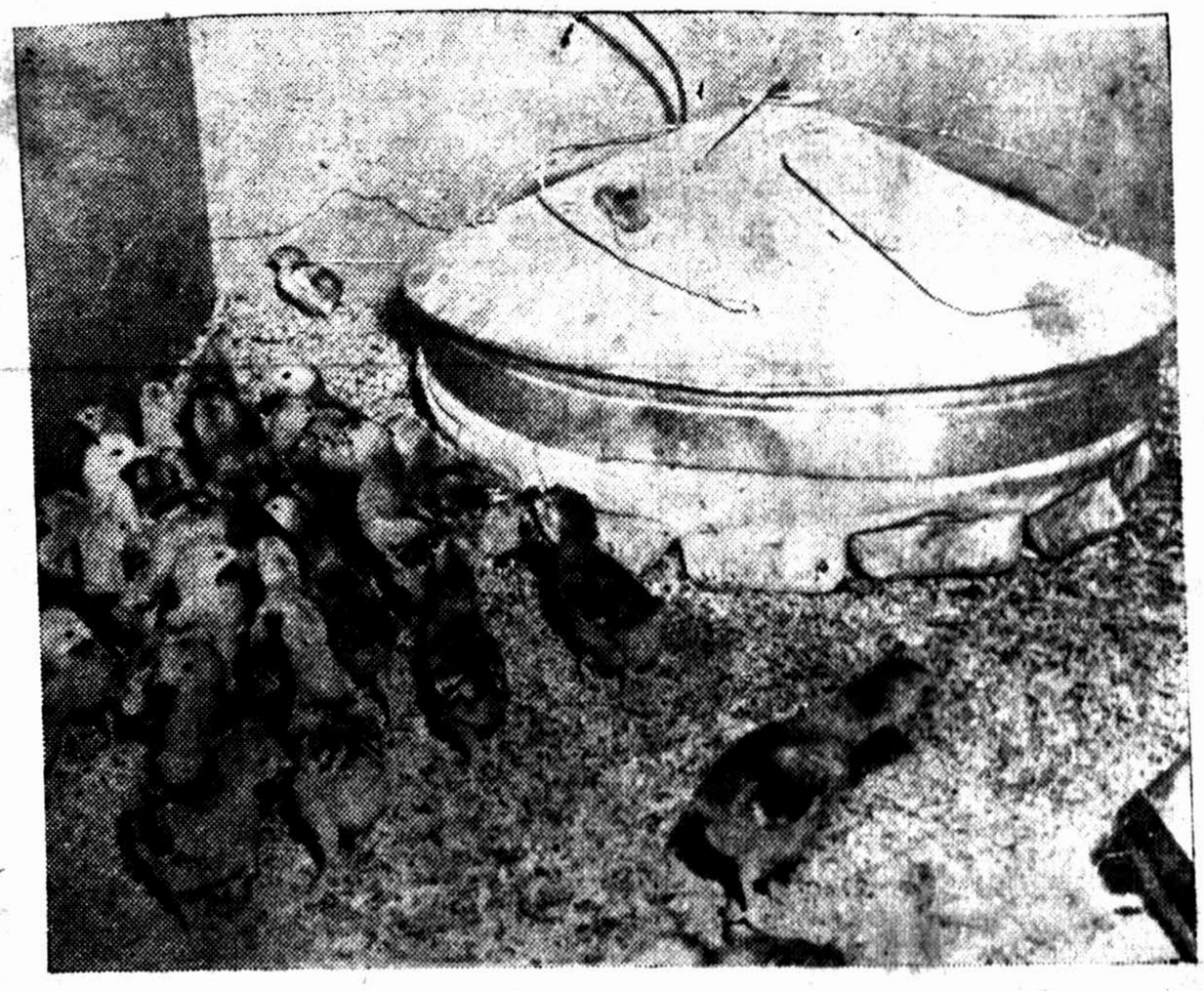


(Above)

Chart to show the percentage of use of electrical equipment in rural areas in United States. Without power none of these would be possible.

(Right)

Household tasks are made easier for the American farmer's wife by electricity. She might have an electric dishwasher such as this, an electric vacuum cleaner, electric refrigerator and stove.



(Right)

Chickens are raised with the aid of electric brooders on an American poultry farm whose owner belongs to a U. S. Rural Electrification Administration co-operative group. In 1944 there were 810 such co-operatives in America.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.